MONDAY, *June 6, 1768.* [NUMB. 1706.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

The CENTINEL. No. VII.

To the Author of the CENTINEL.

SIR,

I Have already endeavored to shew from the principles of liberty, that the British parliament ought not to interfere in the civil police of the colonies; and that any application to that august body, directly or indirectly, to make laws for us, or to establish among us any form of church discipline, deserves to be treated as an attack upon our civil liberties. I shall further evince this, from the sentiments of those who gave, and the conduct of those who received, the several provincial charters: This will tend not only to enforce the arguments already advanced, but to give a clearer view of our constitution, by tracing it back to its first principles.*

Before I proceed, it may not be amiss to offer a few reflections on the nature of charters.

I have heard it advanced by men, who ought to know better, that the people derive their rights and liberties from the charters granted by the crown. Nothing can be more groundless than this. A people derive their liberty from God, the author of their being. § When for the sake of security and other advantages they enter into society, and form governments, individuals part with some of their natural rights, freely giving up such as are inconsistent with government, and invest their chief magistrates with such power as is deemed necessary for the defence, protection, and security of the whole. Hence it appears, that obedience and protection are relative terms: where the one is not granted, the other is not due.

It is to be observed, that different nations, according to the degree of strength, valour, understanding, and public virtue, or rigour or spirit, that prevailed in them, have surrendered more or less of their natural rights. But as power is of an encroaching nature; ever on the watch to extend its sway; and ever tenacious of what it has obtained; hence it comes to pass, that the wisest and best nation, those endowed with the greatest degree of ability, bravery, and public spirit, have often found it difficult to guard against the encroachments of their rulers, and to defend their liberty against the attacks of wicked princes.

Our ancestors, whether we trace our origin from the ancient Britons, Picts, Scots, Saxons, or Angles, preserved an unconquerable love of liberty. Tho' they paid a ready obedience to government, and revered the just authority of their kings, yet they kept the legislative power in their own hands; and obliged their princes to swear, "that they would hold, keep and defend the just laws and customs, *quas vulgus elegerit*," (which the people should choose.) † But as some of the kings, influenced by wicked designing ministers, endeavoured to subvert the liberty of the people and to establish arbitrary government, it became necessary to reduce them to reason, and to ascertain the limits of their power. This gave rise to charters; which are no more than solemn declarations of the rights inherent in the people, and the privileges they are intitled to under that government to which they are subject; and which being granted, or in other words acknowledged and subscribed by the king, or supreme magistrate, bound his power, and limited his prerogative. Of this nature is that commonly called *Magna Charta*; the great charter of England; which is only an abridgement of the ancient laws and customs of the realm. Of the same nature is the petition of rights granted by king Charles the first, and confirmed at the revolution. (a) Charters therefore, are not to be considered as meer matters of favor, conferred by the grace of the prince, but declarations of the rights and privileges inherent in the people.

Thus at the settlement of a colony far distant from the mother-country, when the king grants a charter to the colonists, with power to make laws for their good government, it is not to be supposed, that they derive that power from the charter. ‡ It was inherent in them as freemen. They enjoyed it before in their native country. They carried it with them. And when settled in the new country might have exercised it, tho' no charter had been granted. It was prudent indeed to receive a charter, in order to settle their rights, to direct the mode of exercising their privileges, and to ascertain the bounds of royal prerogative with regard to them, & the authority of the crown to which they acknowledged allegiance.

For my own part, I am sorry the charters which have been granted are not explicit enough. It is indeed to be lamented, that the prerogative of the crown, or the privileges of the people should ever be liable to dispute, in any single branch of either. By means of this, the public has often suffered great inconveniences. Had the rights of the people been fully and clearly expressed in these charters, according to the spirit of the English constitution, and the ideas that even then prevailed in the minds of people, it might have prevented claims that have lately been set up, and disputes that threaten the peace of the empire. Lesser matters in government may be reformed without any ill effects, while the ancient constitution remains entire; but when the very nature of the government is attempted to be changed, and the foundation of it to be overturned, it is hard to say, what may be the consequence.

It is a first principle in the constitution of England, that the happiness of the subject, is the end of government, and that the safety of the people is the supreme law. As then the people are supposed to be the best judges of what will promote their own good, and most interested in what concerns their own safety, it is an established maxim, that no human laws, can, or ought to bind them, unless made with their consent. This is the glorious privilege of Britons; a privilege of the most inestimable value; so essential to liberty, that without it, a state can make no pretensions to freedom.

Whatever reason there might be for granting particular indulgences to those, who with great danger, fatigue and expence, undertook to settle colonies in the wilds of America, thereby to extend the British dominions, & encrease the power, wealth, and influence, both of the crown, and inhabitants of Britain, yet surely there could not be the least shadow of reason for depriving them of the privileges of the British constitution. Had there been the most distant prospect of this, it is not to be imagined, that freemen, much less men of rank & fortune, such as many of the first adventurers were, would ever have hazarded the attempt. Far different were their views. In going abroad to settle colonies, they considered themselves intitled to all the civil rights and liberties of British subjects, at the same time that they were freed from the oppressions of ecclesiastical courts, as well as from some particular customs, tenures and usages, which by the common and statute law, were confined to certain districts in England.

Thus in every charter granted to the colonies, the rights of English free-born subjects, are confirmed to the colonists; and in particular a power of making laws for their internal government. It is indeed provided that the laws so made shall not be repugnant to the laws of England: a provision founded on wisdom and good policy. For a similarity of manners and customs is a great bond of union amongst subjects of the same kind. In some charters, particularly those granted to people who left their native country from religious motives, a liberty of conscience in the worship of God, is allowed to all christians, except roman-catholicks. ¶ The only stipulation in favor of any particular denomination, is that found in the charter granted to *William Penn*; which provides, that "if any of the inhabitants of the said province (*Pennsylvania*) to the "number of twenty, shall at any time hereafter be "desirous, and shall by any writing, or by any person deputed by them, signify such their desire to "the bishop of London for the time being, that "any preacher or preachers to be approved of by "the said bishop, may be sent unto them for their "instruction; then such preacher or preachers shall "and may reside within the said province, without "any denial or molestation whatsoever." But even this supposes in the people here, a power of establishing by law any particular church or denomination of christians they see proper; and the utmost this reserve can be construed to mean, is no more than this, that in case of an establishment, the preachers above mentioned shall be *tolerated*. ‖

Thus were the colonists left to the enjoyment of the rights and liberties of British subjects, and their power of making laws for their internal police acknowledged and confirmed. Accordingly no sooner were they settled in this new country, than they exercised this power in its full extent; particularly in relation to church government and religious establishments.*

The conclusion therefore, which I would draw from the premises are these; that the making of laws for internal police, is essential to liberty; that this power is, by the respective charters, confirmed to the legislatures of the several colonies, and has been accordingly exercised by them; and that the regulating or establishing religious denominations, is a part of that internal police; for any persons therefore, to apply to any other than the legislatures of the colonies to which they belong, for an establishment, or other public support or preference of their sect, is very derogatory of the authority of those legislatures: injurious to the rights and liberties of Americans; and subversive of the constitution of their country.—"This is a way which seemeth "right unto a man, but the end thereof are the "ways of death."—*Prov.* xiv. 12.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. # A. B.

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* "*I wish the maxim of* Machiavel *was followed:* "*that of examining a constitution at certain periods,* "*according to its first principles; this would correct* "*abuses, & supply defects.*" Lord C—n's speech, &c.

§ *Ab eo Libertas, a quo Spiritus.* "*We are born* "*free, as we are born rational: age that brings one,* "*brings the other too*" Locke *on Gov.* 61. *Again,* "*voluntary agreement gives political power to gover-* "*nors, for the benefit of the subjects, and secures them* "*in the possession and use of their properties.*" Ibid 173.

† *See the* Coronation oath.

‡ *Thus the former colony of* Plymouth *in New-England, acted for many years without charter or commission.*——*See* Hutch. *Hist. of Massachusetts.*

¶ *See the charters of* Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, &c.

‖ *King* Charles *and his council saw that* William Penn, *a person of note among the Quakers, had asked a grant of land in North-America, with powers of government, as an asylum for his sect, then grievously harrassed and persecuted for non-conformity to the established religion. They observed, that laws destructive of liberty of conscience, had been in the colonies already settled, even by those who had fled from the like tyranny themselves; and they might easily suppose that the Quakers would in like circumstances, act the same part; they therefore took care to secure to such few episcopalians as might take up their residence in this Quaker settlement, full liberty of conscience. To the honor of the* Friends, *it ought however to be mentioned, that the precaution was altogether needless; for the charters of privileges from* William Penn *to the people established* unalterably *an entire liberty in religious matters; declaring that no one shall ever* "*be compelled to frequent, or maintain any* "*religious worship, &c. against his mind.*"

N. B. This is also established by act of Assembly.

* *As in* Virginia, Maryland, *&c. where the episcopal clergy are supported by public taxes; and as in* Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut & New-Hampshire, *where the congregational and Presbyterian ministers are maintained by legal assessments, to which however neither Baptists, Quakers, nor episcopalians are contributary. The church of* Ireland *derives her establishment, articles, forms, &c. wholly from Irish acts of parliament; no Arch-bishop or Bishop of the church of* England *has any jurisdiction over her, and in some lesser matters, she differs from her sister church.*

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—ALL as *low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Dipp'd Tallow Candles at *Ten Coppers* the single Pound, and *cheaper* by the Box.

TO BE LET,

Near Mr. John Gray's.

A neat House with 5 Fire Rooms, a good Pump with Water that will Wash; also a Garden, Barn, &c. Enquire of the Printers.

A few Hogsheads of HADDOCK to be sold by POOL and CLARKE, on *Green's* Wharf.——Also, ANCHORS of various Sizes, Deck Nails, Indigo, Russia and Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

\# Continued Page 145 ¶ Page 1050. * Page 816. ‡ Page 1077 — Camden, pa. 10.

(a) vid. Bill of Rights pa. 1053.

BOSTON. June 6. 1768.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Capt. General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The *ADDRESS* of his Majesty's Council of the Province aforesaid.

May it please your Excellency.

THE Board have taken into Consideration your Excellency's Speech to both Houses at the opening of this Assembly; and are quite in Sentiment with yourExcellency that a long Session in this busy Season will be very inconvenient, and therefore beg leave to assure you that we shall endeavour to avoid all Business that can well be postponed to the next Session. But whether this Session be long or short, with the greatest Ardour of Affection to the good People of this Province we wish that it might be easy and agreeable to you, and happy to them.

The Board are very sensible of your thorough Knowledge in the Dispute relative to the Boundary Line between this Province and *New-York*, and of the great Care and Pains your Excellency hath taken that Justice might be done this Province in the Settlement thereof; for which with great Gratitude we unanimously return you Thanks; assuring ourselves of your further Assistance in that and in every Thing else for his Majesty's Service and the best Good of this Province that your Excellency's Station and superior Abilities can afford.

As we think it necessary that an Agent or Solicitor be chosen before the Cause is brought into Judgment, we shall readily join with the Honorable House in the Choice of either.

In COUNCIL, 28th of May, 1768.

Ordered unanimously, That the foregoing Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, and that *Benjamin Lincoln, John Erving, William Brattle, Thomas Flucker* and *James Pitts*, Esq'rs; be a Committee to wait on his Excellency therewith.

A. OLIVER, Sec'ry.

Which being presented accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Am much obliged to you and the rest of the Council for this kind Address. The good Understanding which has always subsisted between me and the Board is so highly valued by me, that I cannot but be pleased with every Testimony of it. But I must not so flatter myself as not to reflect that your Zeal for the King's Service contributed to your favorable Estimation of the Conduct of his Substitute. I do not pretend to great Abilities, but can claim the Merit of good Intentions, and a Desire to render to this Province the best Service in my Power.

By the Captains Hall *and* Jacobson, *who are both arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Advices from the public Prints.*

LONDON, *March* 29.

A Commission is preparing to pass the great seal for appointing Guy Carlton, Esq; Governor of Quebec.

Yesterday was held a common-hall, when the right hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, and Barlow Trecothick, Esqrs. were declared duly elected to represent this city in parliament. After which the Gentlemen elected severally made an address of thanks to the livery, and they all concluded with thanks to the Sheriffs for their upright conduct, and for their spirited endeavors to preserve the peace during the election.

It is said Mr. Wilkes is in possession of an annuity for life, generously granted him by a disinterested friend, which is a sufficient qualification for a seat in parliament for a county.

A liveryman of London asking a friend of Mr. Wilkes, whether he thought it would not have been more prudent for Mr. Wilkes to have thrown up the poll sooner, as by carrying it on to the end, he shewed how small a part of the livery he had on his side? He turned it off with a smile, and said, "Mr. Wilkes only waited to have it in his power to say, that there were above 1000 honest men in London.

'Tis said that the Brokers in change alley, who are generally fishing in troubled waters, have made above 50,000 l. in consequence of Mr. Wilkes's standing for the city of London.

'Tis computed that no less than forty-seven lives have been already lost by the general election.

March 31. Monday evening the mob proceeded from Fleet-street, through St. Paul's church-yard, Cheapside, and the Poultry, where the inhabitants immediately illuminated their houses; but when they came to the Mansion-house, there being no proper persons authorised to obey their commands, they began to be outrageous, and broke all the windows to pieces all round the house, which they could reach; and in the great room facing Charlotte-street, they broke a large glass chandelier that cost upwards of 100l. and a large pier glass in another room that cost 50l. after which two companies of soldiers were sent for from the Tower, who came beating their drums, and playing on their fifes as loud as possible, and surrounded the Mansion-house; but a worthy Alderman ordered them away into Cornhill, and to lay there with their backs to the Mansion-house, to wait for his orders, which was accordingly observed. He then came out of the Mansion-house great door, with a candle in each hand, placed them on the ballustrades, pulled off his hat, and huzza'd, "Wilkes for ever," and then addressed the mob on the impropriety of their zeal for Mr. Wilkes's success, and ordered what candles could be procured to be immediately set out; he then represented to them that their present conduct, instead of serving Mr. Wilkes, would irritate his enemies, and greatly prejudice his cause; in short, his prudent, resolute, sensible, and affable behavior, effectually quieted mob; after which he quitted his station with a huzza for Wilkes and Liberty, which was re-echoed by the mob, who were as much pleased with his conduct on the occasion, as with the success of Mr. Wilkes; and joined their names together with repeated huzzas of applause, and no mischief was done afterwards. The guards were ordered back about two o'clock, when every thing subsided.

On Tuesday night again, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a large mob assembled in the Strand, broke the windows of those houses where lights were not put up, some of which had not only the windows smashed to pieces, but the frames destroyed. The same was done in York-buildings, Craven-street, St. Anne's, Soho, &c. The damage was greater in those parts of the Town than had been done the night before.

It is remarkable, that the number of Freeholders of Middlesex, who polled for Mr. Wilkes at Brentford, were exactly forty-five more than the Liverymen of London, who voted for him at Guildhall.

We hear in the course of last year, a great number of North American built vessels were sold in different parts of the Mediterranean, where New-England ships are in great demand.

April 1. From New-York we are informed, that George Walker, Esq; formerly Commander of the Royal Family privateer of London, afterwards Commandant and Agent for New Glasgow in North America, is appointed an agent under the government at New-York.

Tuesday a drunken waterman got a severe drubbing at Brentford, for hallowing through the town *Wilkes and poverty for ever.*

Wednesday the two men who were committed to the compter on the preceeding evening, for breaking the windows of Mr. Farmer, Apothecary, in the Fleet-Market, were re-examined at Guildhall, when one was discharged, and the other committed to Newgate to take his trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey. Four others were committed to the same goal for being concerned in the Riot at the Mansion-house.

April 2. Tuesday night, some person having wrote "D—n Wilkes and Liberty," on several parts of the house wherein the Tripoline ambassador lately lived, in Soho-square, now uninhabited, the mob were so enraged, that they broke all the windows; and did other considerable damage to several houses in the same square that were not illuminated.

Tuesday evening the populace stopped a young man on horseback in the new road, Islington, and asked him who he was for, but he not readily giving an answer, one of them struck him on the head and fractured his skull, and he died the next day.

A letter from Chelmsford, says the mob at that place, both during the time of the poll, and after the closing it, were extremely riotous & outrageous, breaking almost all the windows, knocking one another down, and behaving in such a manner that the inhabitants were afraid to stir out of their houses. Two men lost their lives, and another was run over by a coach, and had both his legs broke.

The Common-Council have voted a reward of fifty pounds to any who shall discover to the magistrates of this city the persons who broke the windows and lamps of the mansion-house.

Among the number of houses which suffered on Monday night, by reason of their not being illuminated, were the Duke of Gloucester's and Lord Weymouth's; and the Earl of Hilsborough in passing by Charing-cross to his office at Whitehall, in his carriage, had the glasses broke by the mob, and was otherwise insulted.

It is said that Mr. Wilkes has written letters to the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose windows, &c. were broken by the mob on monday and tuesday nights last, expressing his great concern for such outrageous and scandalous behavior, and assuring them, that his friends and himself took the utmost pains to restrain the intemperate zeal of the populace, previous to and at the time of election; but that they could not foresee or suspect any irregularities in the metropolis after it was over.

Such is the great zeal of the fair sex for that most adorable goddess, LIBERTY, that it is assured four young Ladies at the west end of the town, having just received their small annual stipend for pocket money, immediately lodged it in the hands of the banker for the use of Mr. Wilkes.

Arrived at Deal, Commerce, Sears, from Boston.

April 4. It was on saturday morning reported that a Gentleman of immense property in the funds has made Mr. Wilkes his Heir.

Last week a ballad singer was heard to say, at a Pubile house in Fleet market, that he earned from 18 shillings to a guinea almost every day during the late city election, by singing songs upon Wilkes and Liberty, and No. 45.

April 6. A Report is current, that the Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; will again be appointed Secretary of state.

It was yesterday morning reported, that the Rt. hon. the Earl of Bute was greatly indisposed at his Lordship's house in South-Audley-street.

It is reported, that when the new Parliament meets, articles of impeachment will be exhibited against three great personages.

The animosity which of late years has unhappily too much subsisted between the South and North Britons, has in some measure subsided since Mr. Wilkes offered himself a candidate for the county of Middlesex; on which occasion several Scotch gentlemen, much to their honor, laying aside little prejudice, not only interested themselves in his favour, but gave him single votes.

We hear a whole length picture of John Wilkes, Esq; is preparing to be put up in one of the city public halls.

It is confidently said that the legal life of Mr. Wilkes in Parliament will prove the certain death of the Scotch interest at C——t, that expiring Jacobitism will, for the same reason, be totally extinguished; and that Mr. Wilkes's well-known aversion to the Romish superstition will greatly promote the present strict enquiry into the state of it in these kingdoms.

April 7. On monday next his Excellency Governor Hugh Palliser will embark at Portsmouth in his Majesty's ship the Guernsey, for Newfoundland.

The Gazetteer of the 5th inst. gave a plan of a new Ministry, but we hear that another list has transpired, viz.

The Duke of Newcastle to be President of the Council.

The Marquis of Rockingham, Secretary of state.

Earl Temple, Lord High Treasurer.

Lord Chatham to continue Privy Seal.

Mr. Grenville, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a Peer.

Mr. Wilkes, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

And a total Change to be, in which the men most attached to his Majesty and his Family, and most capable to serve the public, will succeed unto, &c.

'Tis said, that if the expected changes should take place, Lord Hillsborough will be continued in his present office.

Yesterday morning an express arrived in town, with advice of the death of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, last night, at Belvoir castle in Lincolnshire.

Yesterday several colony agents attended at Lord Hilsborough's office, Whitehall, with some dispatches lately received from the American colonies.

A certain great personage from Italy now lies embalmed at an Undertaker's in the Fleet-market, in order to be interred at Norwich. His last words were, Let me be buried in England.

April 8. It is said that the Duke of Northumberland will soon be nominated to a distinguished post in the administration, in consequence of an intended Resignation of a very great man.

April 9. A certain great person, who warmly espoused the cause of those who lost their election at N——n, is said to have spent above 40,000 l. on that occasion.

Some great men are already cutting down their timber, in consequence of extraordinary expences at the late elections.

It is reported, that Sir William Baker has not only declared his intention of resigning his gown, but is actually making interest in his ward for Mr. Wilkes to succeed him as Alderman.

The letter from Mr. Wilkes to a great personage, was returned un-opened. [*See a genuine copy of it in our last Monday's Evening-Post.*]

It is now said that there is no flaw in Mr. Wilkes's outlawry.

It is expected that sentence will be passed on Mr. Wilkes's the 20th of this month at Westminster-hall.

A young man of a good family, connections and fortune, has been taken up and bound over to answer the charge of aiding and abetting the late riots in the city of Westminster.

Twenty ships are fitting out from the port of London, for the whale-fishery, in consequence of the bounty of 40s. per ton being continued.

Yesterday a packet with dispatches, said to be of importance, was received at the Secretary of states office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore.

A grand council was held this day at St. James, at which the Earl of Chatham assisted.

They write from Geneva that M. de Voltaire is employed in a new satirical work, entitled the Princess of Babylon.

We hear that a popular preacher, on his polling at Brentford, being asked, Who he was for? he replied, for his Brother Squintum, whom he hoped, would now become one of the Elect.

|| See Page 123, v John Wilkes.

April 12. The current report of Saturday was, that George Grenville, Esq; will soon be appointed one of his Majesty's Secretaries of state.—that General Conway will be made Paymaster of the forces, and Major General of the Ordnance; and the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Treasury.

We are informed that great alterations will speedily be made in the board of ordnance.

It is said there will soon be some material changes in his Majesty's foreign governors in America and the West-Indies.

We hear from Scotland, that a late election dinner had cost Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Pounds sterling.

April 13. We learn from Edinburgh, that on the night of the 4th inst. several hundred persons assembled there, and carried on their shoulders a figure which they called Wilkes; and after parading the streets, and shouting Wilkes and Liberty, they carried him to the grass market, where they chaired the mock hero, on the stone where the gallows is usually fixed at executions; after making a fire, they committed the effigy to the flames, and scattered the ashes in the air, and then dispersed.

It is said the successful candidate for a certain borough, east of the metropolis, spent 30,000 l. to carry his election some years since, and that he assisted at a certain assembly but five times, so that the expence of each day's amusement was 6000l. a day.

It has been computed that 20,000 people constantly attend the evening amusements in the metropolis and its suburbs.

By the beginning of May it is expected the town will be as full as ever was known on any occasion.

The last advices from Spain, we hear, are very unfavorable, and it is thought that we are upon the eve of a rupture with that court.

It is said there will be more petitions presented to the house of commons next parliament, complaining of undue elections and returns, than has been known since 1727.

We hear from Bristol that a scheme is on foot in that city, for a Gentleman, (friends to liberty) to subscribe 45 guineas, to defray the expence of an entertainment, to which Mr. Wilkes is to be invited, to consist of 45 dishes, and in order to keep within the bounds of moderation, no more than 45 bottles of wine to be allowed on the occasion.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkes arrived in town from Bath.

Sailed, the mercury, Height, for New-York.

April 15. It is now positively said that Mr. Wilkes will be committed, and punished to the utmost severity of the law.

And it is also said an act of parliament will be immediately passed to render him unqualified to sit as a member of the house of Commons.

It is likewise said a great personage is determined not to pardon a late crime, so that it may be expected he will be obliged again to leave his country.

The Harriot and Duke of Cumberland Packets are arrived from New York.

The Harriot packet will sail for New York the 20th instant.

April 16. Yesterday the Right hon. the Earl of Sandwich kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Joint Post-master general, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkes's friends dined at the King's Arms Tavern; it is very remarkable that the company happened to be exactly 45, including Mr. Wilkes. The following toasts amongst others were drank: The King--The Royal Family--Old England its Trade & Liberties—Prosperity to the County of Middlesex—The City of London—A Free, Honest and Independant Parliament.

On Thursday night John Wilkes, Esq; was at the Antigallican Society at the Ship Tavern Radcliffe Cross, when he was unanimously admitted a member of that laudable Society.

Mr. Wilkes's subscription, we are pretty well informed, does not amount to more than 1200l.

A popular gentleman, we hear, has written a letter to a great magistrate, declaring his readiness to surrender as privately as possible, to prevent the disturbances which may possibly arise from the mob.

A great number of electors for a certain county we hear have signed a petition, to a most illustrious assembly, declaring that they were intimidated by the mob, from voting at a certain Election.

Lord Chatham it is said enjoys a better state of health at present, than he has been known to possess a considerable time.

'Tis tho't that there will be at least a hundred new members in the ensuing parliament.

New-York, May 30.

On Monday last his Excellency the Governor set out, attended by several gentlemen of the province, for Albany, in his way to the Mohawk country, in order to settle some provincial disputes which have subsisted for some time with the Indian nations, and to forward the running out of the general boundary line, agreeable to his Majesty's orders to Sir William Johnson, Bart. for that purpose.

His Excellency William Woodly, Esq; Captain Gen. and Commander in chief of the Leeward Islands, arrived at Antigua the 10th of April, from England.

By letters from London, we learn, that the ministry, and the Nabobs, have, in general, lost all their elections throughout England; that Sir James Lowther alone had expended no less than 125,000 l. at different elections, and with great difficulty only carried two.

We hear that Capt. Kemedy, late of the Coventry, is again appointed to this station in another ship.

We learn from Montserrat, that three of the negroes concerned in the late intended insurrection, had suffered the rack, two were burnt, one gibbeted, and one hanged, besides others that had destroyed themselves; that several more were tried and found guilty, and that 70 or 80 still remained on board the vessels in order for trial.

From Barbados we learn that there has been a great drought at that place; and that at many of the plantations they had put their plants in twice, the others having failed for want of rain.

HARTFORD, May 30.

We hear the University of Edinburgh have conferred a Doctorate of Divinity on the Rev. *Joseph Bellamy* of Bethlehem in Woodbury.

Last Friday a Dwelling-house well furnished, belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Gates, in Colchester, was consumed by fire.

We hear from Deerfield, that on Thursday the 11 inst. the house of one —— Arms of that place, took fire from a Joiner's shop that stood near it, and was entirely consumed, but what is most affecting, the Wife of said Arms perished in the Flames.

The next day, a terrible fire broke out in Norfolk, the wind being high, it spread in the Woods and Fences, & burnt all before it, for five miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth.

Last Friday, the wind blowing very hard from the S. W. the House of Mr. Samuel Porter of Kensington took Fire, and was consumed to ashes.

Boston, June 6. 1768.

The Collector of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Boston has appointed EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq; to be Deputy Collector at Plimouth; which Appointment was approved of and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners.

His Excellency the Governor hath appointed *John Hancock*, Esq; to be first Major of the Independant Company of Cadets, and *William Coffin*, jun. Esq; to be second Major of the said Company.

Wednesday last the Honorable House of Representatives took under Consideration the expediency of a general Excise being laid on spirituous Liquors throughout this Province; when it passed in the Negative, 72 to 33.

Last Friday Morning died very suddenly Mrs. *Abigail Waldo*, Consort of *John Waldo*, Esq; of this Town, Merchant, and only Daughter of the Hon. *Samuel Wells*, Esq;—We hear her Funeral will be attended To-morrow Afternoon.

The same Morning died Mrs. *Jane Savel*, of this Town, Widow.

We hear that the Congregational Ministers of this Province, at their annual Convention, May 26th, Voted Thanks to the Rev. Dr. *Chauncy*, of this Town, "for his just and seasonable *Remarks* on the Bishop of *Landaff*'s Sermon, preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel; as also for his learned and judicious Reply to Dr *Chandler*'s Appeal to the Publick, in favor of an American Episcopate."

Last Wednesday Morning a Negro Fellow belonging to Mr. Turner of Medway, applied to a Doctor in this Town for some Rattbane; but being suspected to have a bad Design, he was closely interrogated, and confess'd his Intention was to poison his Master's family: He was carried before a Magistrate, who committed him to Bridewell; and on Friday morning two Persons came from Medway in search after him, upon hearing of which he cut his Throat with a Knife, but missing his Windpipe, 'tis tho't he will recover.

Saturday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with the usual Demonstrations of Loyalty and Joy.

By Capt. Hall, from London, we have Advice of the arrival of Capt. Wilson, in a Schooner from this Port.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Davis, in a Ship from Liverpool, and Capt. Orr, in a Snow from Glasgow.

Framingham, June 4. 1768. Last Thursday Morning died here Capt. *Isaac Clark*, aged 102 Years: He lived to see 251 Persons descend from his Loins, and what is very remarkable, never had a Day's Sickness, and was confined but twice to his House in his whole Life, and then by Disorders in his Limbs, was well till the Morning of his Death, then got up as usual, eat his Breakfast, lay down on his Bed, and was gathered to his Fathers.—— He lived with the Wife of his Youth 70 Years."

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *May* past.

Buried, 32 Whites. 1 Black. *Baptised*, 42.

TO BE SOLD

A Piece of Land in the Common, a little below Major *Hancock*'s, 80 Feet front to the Common, 130 Feet to a Street to the Southward. Enquire of NATHANIEL BALSTON, Esq;

Sterling *Madeira* & *Port* Wines, To be sold by *John Rowe*, At his STORE on *Greene*'s Wharf.

Choice New-England BACON, To be Sold by *John Spooner*.

For LONDON, The Brig *Hannah*, *Robert Jarvis*, Master, Will sail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to *John Rowe*, Esq; or to the Master on board said Vessel, now lying at *Rowe*'s Wharf. *June* 6. 1768.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End.—

TO-MORROW (*Tuesday*) Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, By *JOHN GERRISH*, At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Light coloured Broad-Cloths,—— light colored German Serges, very suitable for to *Line* Coaches, Chairs, and Chaises, &c. new mode Broad-Cloths, and Shalloons to match them; best brown double Gamblet for Men's Cloaks; white Diaper; fine Plaid; variety of Bed ticks: a large Assortment of Handkerchiefs both linnen and silk; Breeches Patterns of all sorts; yard-wide 7-8th and 3-qr. Linnen Checks—Very good *Manchester Cotton* Checks yard-wide; Chints; cotton Gowns; printed Calicoes or Cottons—five Ruffles—four Borders—Stockings, Hats, Caps, & Hundreds of other Articles.

☞ TOMORROW EVENING—*North-End*— *JOHN GERRISH*.

Wanted, a very good strong easy-going high carriaged HORSE—Enquire at the above mentioned Vendue-Office, North-End.

(*A good Family HORSE.*)

On *Thursday* next, 9th of *June*, At Three *o'Clock* Afternoon, Will be Sold by Public Vendue, At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street, A Variety of GOODS, among which are, Irish Linens, Callicoes, printed Linens, Muslin, Barragons, Buckrams, Breeches Patterns, Mens Cotton & Thread Hose, ribb'd & plain silk ditto, Womens silk & Cotton ditto, &c. &c. Also, Sundry Damaged Goods, consisting of red and blue Duffils, Irish Linens, Knives & Forks, Scissars, Locks, Hinges, Handles, Escutcheons, &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

UMBRILLOES

Made and sold by *Isaac Greenwood*, Turner, at his Shop in Fore-Street, next Door to Dr. *Clark*'s North End, *Boston*, or at his House in Back-Street, opposite Mr. *Osborn*'s Painter and Japanner, at the following Prices, neat Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Brass Ferrils, at 42/6d. plain ones at 40*s*. painted ditto at 36*s*. neat Persian Umbrilloes compleat at £ 6 10*s*. and in proportion for better Silk. Those Ladies whose Ingenuity, Leisure and Oeconomy, leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him; and those Ladies that are better employed may have them made at 15*s*. a Piece.

N. B. All the above Prices are in Old Tenor.

☞ Gentlemen may be supplied with walking Sticks, and Ladies with Tea Boards and Salvers, and other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

A well built SCHOONER, of about 57 Tons, almost new, having been only about three Months a Fishing, & a short Trip to *Virginia*. She now lies at *Peck*'s Wharf, near *Hallowell*'s Ship Yard. Enquire of JOHN MEIN, at the London Book-store, King-street.

Custom-House Boston, *June* 4. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Elsbre from Rhode Island; Higgins, Stocking, and Corning from New London; Summers from New-Haven; Parker from Philadelphia; Wickes & Hall from North Carolina; Bosworth from Barbados; Harris, Gerrish and Waterman from Hispaniola.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Langley for Rhode Island; Johnson, Higgins, Stocking & Corning for New London; Summers for New Haven; Parker for Philadelphia; Hooton for Maryland; Cushing for North Carolina; Emerson for South Carolina; Ford for Halifax; Dobel for Newfoundland; Boucher for Quebec; Brown and Adams for West Indies; Smith for Greenock; Jarvis and McFarland for LONDON.

CLEARED-OUT.

Goodrich and Bliss for New London; Taylor for North Carolina, Attwood for Annapolis Royal; Wales for Halifax; Ball for Newfoundland; Wales for Louisbourg & Newfoundland; Gibson for West Indies; and Deverson for LONDON.

If King v. Wilkes, and this Money! He was afterwards declared unduly elected, and so lost both

Caleb Blanchard

Hath just imported in the London-Packet, *Capt.* Calef, *and the other late Ships from* England,

A great Variety of English and India GOODS:

Which will be sold at the very lowest Prices, for Cash only, by Wholesale and Retail,

At his Shop in Union-Street, BOSTON.

A Great varity Chinces and Callicoes
Pillow Fustians Jeans
white Dimothy
Damasets
Pelong Sattins of all colors
sprig'd Sattins of all colors
black & white plain and figured Gauze
black & white Parisnet
black & white Flaygut
a variety of Fans
Ribbons of all sorts
Silk Ferret Quality binding
Shoe & Coat bindings
Knee Garters
Cambricks and Lawns
pillot packet & lon glawns
Mens & Womens leather and silk Gloves
Mens, Womens & Childrens worsted, cotton & thread Hose
Mens silk Hose
Variety of wax Necklaces and Solitaires
Blond Laces of all colors
white & black bone and trolly Laces
silk Romalls
red & white, & blue and white spotted linnen Handkerchiefs
Callimancoes of all colors
Chip Hats and Bonnets
cotton Gowns
Variety of Brocades
Lutestrings, Manteas and Ducapes of all colors
Sarsenet of all colors
Pins of all sorts
Twist and metal Buttons
blue and white and dark stript cotton Hollands
yellow Holland
Stay Braid, Cord, Galloom and Shaping
white & colored Thread
Snail-trimming of all col.
Womens and Childrens white and colored silk Gloves and Mitts
Broadcloths of all colors
German Serges ditto
Sagathees Duroys
Half-thicks Everlastings
Drawboys Shalloons
Tammies Durants
Cambletts sprigg'd ditto
plain & stript Cambleteens
yard wide & half yard plain and sprigg'd Poplins
Dorseteens, Bengals
Peniaseces, black, plain and flowered Russels
Bed ticks
3 qrs, 7-8th & yard wide Irish Linnens
ell-wide Irish Sheeting
Dowlass
White & colored sattin Hats and Bonnets
Hat and Cap Skeletons
Bugles
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg
Wilton Cloths
brown & stay Buckram
Barbers Silk & Ribbons
Shoes, Clogs & Gofoshoes
Breeches & Waistcoat Patterns of all colors
black silk Breeches
black Paduasoy
Velvet for Capes
Ladies Velvet Collars
Russia Linnen
clouting Diaper
Napkin Diaper
Womens black Velvet
Taffities and Persians
black Alamode & Lutestrin
black & colored figur'd Modes, black Cyprus
Widow & Hatband Crape
colored Crapes Plaids
scarlet strip'd & green Caps
3-qrs, 7-8th, yard-wide & 6-qr, Checks
Furniture Checks
shirt Buttons, Cap-Wire Pretties, Velvet Masks
white watered Tabby
black and colored Gauze Handkerchiefs
sewing Silks of all colors
Mohair, silk & hair & silk Twist of all colors
Book & stripe Muslin
black Cravats
Mens white Stocks
scarlet, worsted and hair Plush, Turkey Burdets
Tippets and Turbans
Letter'd Gartering
Gum Patches
black Sudbury Say
Tapes of all sorts
Womens & Childrens Stays
brocaded silk Shoes
cotton Counterpanes
scarlet and crimson Cord
silk Stay laces
yard-wide & 3-qr. Baizes of all colours
Ratteens, Beaver Coatings
Shaggs and Duffils
mill'd Flannels
Ivory and Horn Combs
Looking-Glasses
Kippen's Snuff
China Bowls & pudding Dishes
Merry Andrew, K. Harry and Highland Cards
Ink-powder, Quills
Sealing-wax Wafers
Account Books
Writing & Printing Paper
Clothiers Press Paper.
&c. —&c. —&c. ——

Imported from *Liverpool* in the Snow *Neptune*, Capt. *Perkins*, and to be sold by

Benja. & Edward Davis,

At their STORE the South Side of the Town-Dock.

A fresh Assortment of neat Cream colour'd Ware; also, Agate, Tortoise, Mellon, Colliflower, new Pine Apple, and a variety of Fruit Pattern Wares, Nottingham and white Flint Wares; with a large assortment of other Ware. Crates of Liverpool Ware. Glass Decanters, Mugs, common Wine Glasses; and worm'd Wines, Cruets, Salts, Mustard Pots, Masons Glasses, Case Bottles, & neat white Glass Pocket Bottles. English Loaf Sugar. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. Nails. English Duck, very good, and of all Numbers.

Also choice large Liverpool SALT, suitable for the Fisheries, and about 30 Chaldron of COALS, to be sold cheap if taken out of the Ship immediately.

ALL the above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit.

☞ Said *DAVIS*'s want a Quantity of best PIPE Staves, and a Quantity of white Oak KEEL Pieces, TALES and PLANK STOCKS, provided they be long and well hewed.——

Thomas Lee

Has just imported in the *London Packet* Capt. *Calef* and the late Ships from LONDON,

A variety of English and India Goods, to be sold very reasonable at his Store in Kingstreet,

Irish Linens of all widths and prices
Assortment of Checks of all prices
a variety of chinces, callicoes & printed linens
Oznabrigs and dowlass
Russia & English sheeting
Ginghams for waistcoats
Long lawns & sprig sattins
Pelong sattins and figur'd modes
Silk mitts and gloves
Worsted ditto & ditto
Plain white & black gauze
Sprig'd & flower'd ditto
Sewing silks all colors
Shoe bindings & qualities
Pins, tapes and snail trimmings
Mens castor & felt hats
Boys furr'd hats
Ladies riding hats
German serges and broad cloths
Sagathies and duroys
Strip'd & plain cambletts
Black taffaties
Calimancoes & tammies
Cotton & thread hose
Womens superfine India cotton hose
Stationary
Paper hangings, very low
Worsted hose and breeches patterns
Mens silk gloves
Thread ditto
Gold & silver lac'd hats
Wide & narrow gold and silver lace
Prussian & other bindings
Knee garters
Cord, chain and thread
Gold and silver basket buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an elegant Assortment of silver'd and other Ribbons, which Articles he will sell (as usual) at 11 for 1, O. T. by the Piece (for Cash) or 10 ½ by the Trunk, containing from 40l. to 50l. from the Maker's printed List in *London*.

Joshua Blanchard

At his CELLAR *under his* House,

On Dock Square,

SELLS very cheap only for Cash,

Choice Sterling Madeira Wine,

and most other Sorts of Wine; neat and genuine as imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe or Quarter Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, as may suit the Buyer.——West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.

All Persons in the Country may be as well supplied by Letter as if present.

Cash given for Bottles.

William Greenleaf

Fronting Cornhill, BOSTON,

Has imported from LONDON, *in the last Ships,*

A large Assortment of English Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance; also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue & white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glass, flat Half-pint Dram Bottles, long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

James Jackson

Has just imported from LONDON in the *London-Packet*, Capt. *Calef*,

A handsome and fresh Assortment of European and India Goods, which he is determined to sell very low for Cash only, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated.

Wanted immediately,

A genteel HOUSE in a pleasant Part of the Town, with a Chaise House, Stable, Garden, &c. Any Person having such a one to Let may apply to said *Jackson*.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

Has imported in the last Ships from LONDON, BRISTOL and LIVERPOOL,

A large and general Assortment of English and India Piece GOODS, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash only, at his SHOP next Door to JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq; in Union Street, BOSTON,

ALSO,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Bohea Tea, chip Hats and Bonnets, Mens Butt Soles, black Barcelona Handerchiefs per Dozen, Writing and Press Paper, Snuff, best French Indigo, Carolina Ditto, best made Lynn Shoes, by the Hundred Pair, dozen, or single Pair, an Assortment blue & white China, very neat Gold and Silver Thread Basket Buttons, Gold and Silver Knee Garters.

AND

Best G. B. Wool Cards by the Hundred, Dozen or single Pair, Gun-Powder, a large Assortment of metal Buttons, Ivory and Horn Combs, 42, 44, and 48 Inch Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks, a large Assortment Cuttoes, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, Glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask, &c. &c. &c.

Theophilus Lillie

In Middle-street, BOSTON,

Has imported in the Captains *Stirling* and *Dizey*, who are just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of Spring & Summer Goods, which he sells by Wholesale or Retail, at the cheapest Rates. Also best London Bohea Tea, in large or small Quantities.

William Bant

Has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON,

A large and general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON, *as cheap as can be purchased at any Shop or Store in Town.*—Among which is a very fine Assortment of Broad-Cloths, Sagathees, Duroys, Damascus, Irish Linens, also of plain and strip'd Lutestrings, Paduasoys, Ducapes, Taffaties, Persians, Tobines, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Also a new Manufacture for Men's Summer WAISTCOATS and BREECHES never before imported—It is handsome, strong & very Cheap.

Richard Jennys, jun.

Hereby informs his Customers and Others,

That he has Removed from the Store he kept in Kingstreet, to the House lately kept by Mr. *Thomas Sdow*, in Marlborough Street, opposite to the Sign of the *Lamb*, where he has to sell,

A variety of English and India GOODS, by Wholesale and Retail, for Cash only, at as low a Rate as can be purchased at any Shop or Store in BOSTON.

Imported in the Ship London Packet, *Capt.* Calef *from* London, *and to be sold by*

Barnabas Clarke

At his Store on Treat's Wharf, near the Market Boston, *at the lowest Rates,*

Bohea Tea by the Chest or less Quantity
Pepper by the Bag, or ditto,
Spices of all Kinds,
Best Durham Mustard by the Box,
Russia, English and Ravens Duck,
Gun-Powder by the Cask.

ALSO, Kippen's Snuff, best French Indigo, Pimento, Ground & Race Ginger, Muscovado Sugars, Philadelphia Flour, Bar Iron, Iron Hoops for Casks, Anchors from 1 C. 2qrs. 6lb. to 3 C. 0q. 8lb. Wt.

TO BE SOLD *Reasonable,*

Or LET *on a Lease of Seven or more Years,*

An Iron Forge or Finery at Uxbridge, at present with two Fire Places, but another can easily be made, and another Mill erected for a Trip Hammer. With a Farm of about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, Barn, Coal-House, Smith's Shop and House for Workmen, &c.

It is exceedingly well scituated for the Sale of Bar Iron and for a Store to supply the Country round with Necessaries; lies on the Oxford and Country Roads. The Country is full of young Wood for Coal, is 27 Miles from *Providence*, 45 from *Boston* and 30 from a New Pig-Metal Furnace at *Hardwick*.

N. B. The said FORGE and other Buildings are in Repairing and will be soon fit for Work, &c.

Enquire of *Samuel Read* of *Uxbridge*, or *John Merrett*, near *Providence*, to know further.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

And entred upon immediately,

A good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, near the great Bridge, and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved and well accustomed as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, two Sheds, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

N. B. Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would sell very reasonably.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS GREENE, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, are *ONCE MORE* requested to make speedy Payment of their respective Ballances to the Executors of the last Will of said Deceased or they may depend their Accounts will be put in Suit by the First of *August* next, without Favour or Affection.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Woman about 23 Years of Age: She is sober and honest, and can do any sort of Houshold Work. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1706.)

MONDAY, June 6. 1768.

LONDON, *March* 23.

FROM the Accounts laid before Parliament it appears, that the Value of the Exports from Great Britain to the Colonies in the year 1765, after the Stamp Act had been paſſed, and the Regulations made in the former Seſſion had taken Place, were,

	£.
To New-England	451,299.
To New York	382,349.
To Penſylvania	363,368.

In the following Year, viz. in 1766, after the Stamp Act had been repealed, and the Regulations of the Trade of the Colonies reſumed at the Merchants Deſire; when great Expectations of vaſt Conſumption of our Manufactures had been raiſed by opening Free Ports and taking off Duties, the Exports appear from the ſame Authority to have been

	£.
To New-England	409,642,
which is 42,000l. leſs than the former year.	
To New York	330,829,
which is 52,000l. leſs than the former year.	
To Penſylvania	327,314,
which is 33,000l. leſs than the former year:	

So that the total loſs to this Country in the Export of it's Manufactures by the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and adopting the Regulations of the American Merchants and Agents in our Trade to thoſe three Provinces, is no leſs than 127,000.—An excellent Title to recommend a Repreſentative to the Trading and Manufacturing Liverymen of London: But perhaps it may be ſaid, the opening of Free Ports in Dominica and Jamaica has made up for this Loſs in our Exports to North-America by the Merchant's Advice.

	£.
The Exports to Jamaica in 1765 is	415,624
And in 1766, after the Free Ports were made	415,544
To Dominica in 1764 were	16,415
And in 1766	20,729

So that it is evident, the Merchants who adviſed this Meaſure had no Expectation of finding a Vent for the Manufactures of this Country; for if they had, they would have ſent them there; and it appears that they ſent ſomething leſs to Jamaica after it's Ports were opened than they had done the year before; and that the Increaſe of the Exports to Dominica is only Four Thouſand Pounds. Whereas the Exports to St. Vincent, where there were no Free Ports made, has riſen from 1443l. in 1765 to 5325l. in 1766. It is therefore fairly to be concluded, that Free Ports were adviſed, not to promote the Sale of Britiſh Manufactures, but to facilitate the Introduction of Foreign Manufactures into our Colonies; and it is not very improbable that the Diminution in our Exports to the three Colonies I have noticed has been occaſioned by their being ſupplied with Foreign Manufactures through the Channel of the Free Ports: And thus has the Trade and Manufactures of Old England been ſacrificed to ſmuggling connections at Boſton, New York, Penſylvania and Jamaica. Should the ſame Gentlemen again have it in their Power to adviſe Miniſtry, or be elected to a ſhare in the Legiſlature of this Country, we need not wonder if one half of our Manufacturers betake themſelves to the Colonies, and the other are ſuffered to ſtarve in Old England. But the Liverymen of London will, I truſt, be ſo true to their Country and themſelves, as not to preſer the Abettors of the Colony Trade and Manufactures to the Supporters of the Trade and Manufactures of Great Britain.

Old England, Maſter of her Colonies for ever.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, April 29.

With particular Satisfaction we communicate to the Publick, the following Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for *American Affairs*, to his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montagu Governor in chief, &c. of this Province. viz.

"—*The dutiful behaviour of the Aſſembly of South* "*Carolina; in chearfully making Proviſion for Quar-* "*tering his Majeſty's Troops, and complying with* "*what has been required of them, has given his* "*Majeſty the fulleſt Satisfaction; and, it is with* "*Pleaſure, his Majeſty obſerves the happy Effects of* "*ſuch Union and Mutual Confidence, in the improv-* "*ing State of the Commerce of the important Pro-* "*vinces over which your Lordſhip preſides.*"

In the courſe of the laſt week, there have been entered for exportation, the following quantities of Hemp, &c

For Briſtol,		13,776 lb.
Whitby,		2,240
New-York,		13,301
Boſton,		2,200
Salem,		2,131
	In all,	33,648 lb.

To COVER,

At *Twenty Shillings* each Mare for the Seaſon, or *Two Dollars* for each Leap,

The Young *Barbe*,

The moſt excellent young *Barbary* Stallion, of the Dray or Harneſs Breed; a fine Black, well mark'd, upwards of 15 Hands high, trots light, and good Carriage, perhaps equal to any Stallion in America; raiſed on *Noddle's* Iſland, from the old *Barbary* Horſe imported from *England*, and out of as good a Mare as any in *New England*. Apply to *John George* at Col. *Joſeph Williams's* Seat in *Roxbury*, where the Horſe is, or *Henry Howell Williams* of ſaid Iſland.

Imported from LONDON, *by*

Nath. Abraham

In one of the laſt Ships, and to be ſold at his Shop next Door Northward of Royall Tyler, *Eſq; and oppoſite the Sign of the* Seven Stars *in Ann-ſtreet*,

A genteel Aſſortment of GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

Juſt imported in the Thomas, *Captain* Davies, *from* LONDON, *and to be ſold by*

Herman Brimmer

At the Store of Ralph Inman, *Eſq;*

On Greene's *Wharf, cheap for Caſh.*

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon: Alſo Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Gun-Powder, Turkey Figs, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Tickinburg, Oznabrigs, &c. &c.

Umbrelloes.

Very neat green and blue UMBRILLOES, to be ſold exceeding low, by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his SHOP the Corner of *Winter* Street, oppoſite *Seven Star* Lane, South End, BOSTON.

Where may be had,

A variety of Engliſh Goods, Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, Cheap for Caſh.

☞ Choice *Lynn* SHOES as uſual.

WANTED,

A good Saddle Horſe; a natural Trotter and Young: Any Perſon having one that can be well recommended may hear of a Purchaſer by enquiring of the Printers.

WANTED immediately,

A good Driver to a Horſe-Team.

Enquire of the Printers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ſold by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-ſtreet*,

[*Price* One Fifteen.]

A correct Edition of LETTERS

from a FARMER in *Pennſylvania*, to the Inhabitants of the *Britiſh* Colonies.

Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Conſtables and Collectors of Taxes for the County of *Suffolk*, that in Addition to the common Charges of the County, a conſiderable Sum (which is upon Intereſt) ariſing from building the new Goal, remains to be diſcharged; therefore it is expected that thoſe in a particular Manner who have been long in Arrears, as well as others, make their Payments to the Treaſurer for ſaid County as ſoon as poſſible. 6w

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All Perſons to whom *John Pigeon*, formerly of *Boſton*, now of *Newton*, is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Demands and lodge them with Mr. *Nathaniel Barber*, at the Inſurance Office in *Boſton*, and they ſhall be paid directly. This Advertiſement is becauſe I am but ſeldom in *Boſton*.

Newton, May 17, 1768. *John Pigeon.*

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and Out-Houſes, with good Water. The above Houſe to be let Whole or in Part. Enquire of the Printers.

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.
Cotton-Wool,
Piemento, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel,
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
A variety of Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs,

Iriſh Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
¾ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Sieve Bottoms, Twine,
Gun-Powder,
Tickinburg & Oznabrigs,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladine Sewing Silk,
An Aſſortment Callicoes,
Beſt London Scythes and Sickles, &c.

N. B. BOHEA TEA and other Articles at ſaid STORE, very cheap as uſual.

Drugs and *Medicines*,

Juſt imported from LONDON, in the *Pratt*, Capt. *Freeman*, and to be ſold by

Richard Perkins

At BRIDGWATER,

Among which are

The beſt Turkey & Eaſt India Rhubarb, Engliſh and Spaniſh Saffron, *Lockyer's* Pills, ground Ginger, Eſſence of Burgamot, Oil and Spirit of Turpentine, Crude, Roll and Flour of Brimſtone, Antimony, &c. and where may be had large and ſmall Phials, Gallipots, Pill Boxes, beſt Velvet Corks, White and Red Lead, Plaiſters, and moſt Articles in the Grocery Way, &c. &c.

To be ſold by *Benjamin Dolbeare*,

A Set of Tinman's Tools, Connecticut Pork and Beef, repacked and pickled, and a Quantity of Dry Caſks of almoſt all Sizes.

And to be Let, a Brick Tenement in *Wing's* Lane, that the late Dr. *William Clarke* lived in.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *John Butt*, Scrivener, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *Mary Butt*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate. *May* 30. 1768.

TO BE LET,

A convenient STORE ſituated on South Side Town Dock, a little below the Swing Bridge. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A handſome large commodious Brick double Dwelling Houſe, with a good Garden, paved Yard, and a good Well of Water, and many other Conveniencies, ſuitable for a Gentleman, now in the Improvement of Mr. *Nathaniel Taylor*, ſituated in Brattle-Street, near the Rev. Dr. *Cooper's* Meeting-Houſe.—Any Gentleman inclining to purchaſe the ſame may apply to *John Dennie*, at his Houſe in Southack-Court, near the Hon. *James Pitts*, Eſq; or of the Printers hereof.

Whereas on the 24*th Day of* September, *A. D.* 1764, *the late* Nathaniel Wheelwright, *Eſq; gave his Note of Hand to the late* Arthur Savage, *Eſq; of the following Tenor, viz.* "Boſton, Sept. 24, 1764, *I promiſe to pay* Arthur Savage, *Eſq; or Order, One Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Lawful Money, with lawful Intereſt, in One Year, being for Value received by me.* Nathaniel Wheelwright. *Which ſaid Note was afterwards indorſed by the ſaid* Arthur *in Blank. And whereas the Conſideration of the ſame Note, was for ſo much Money, belonging to Mrs.* Margaret Vintenon, *lent for her by the ſaid* Arthur *to ſaid* Nathaniel; *and the Note above referred to, taken in the Name of the ſaid* Arthur; *and by him indorſed as aforeſaid, was ſo done for certain private Purpoſes, and wholly for the Uſe of the ſaid* Margaret, *without any Conſideration received by the ſaid* Arthur, *or appropriated to his Uſe*: Theſe are therefore to notify all Perſons, that in Caſe of a Negociation of the ſame Note, (which is apprehended) with a View of recovering the ſame out of the Eſtate of the ſaid *Arthur* deceaſed, they may be apprized of the above Facts, and that the ſame Note is neither in Law or Equity recoverable of the Executrix of the ſaid *Arthur's* laſt Will, or his Heirs.

TICKETS in FANEUIL Hall Lottery Letter A. to be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Void. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. I. ‖ Agreable to Mutiny Act. vid. page 274.

Now ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rate,

BY

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop almoſt oppoſite the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill, *Boſton.*

SUPERFINE, middling and low-priced Broad-Cloths, ſuch as ſcarlet, crimſon, black, claret, blue and cloth colour'd; ſome of the cloth-colour'd as low as 33s. old Tenor, per yard,

Superfine, middling, & low priz'd Kerſeys, of various colours; with a large aſſortment of plain knapt beaver coating, bath beavers, and coat bindings,

Superfine London german ſerges of moſt colours, at 36s. O. T. per yard, and ſome at 33s.

Bearſkins of different colours,
Red & blue deffils, and ſhag,
Plain and ſilk ſagathys, and duroys, of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colours, very cheap,
Neat damaſcus and nankeens for mens jackets,
Black and cloth colour'd cotton velvets,
Mens and womens black ſilk velvets,
Rich black ſattin for mens jackets, white ditto,
Worſted pluſh & hair ſhag of different colours,
Velvet ſhapes for jackets, plain & figur'd everlaſting, and drawboys,

Thickſets and fuſtians of all colours and prices, with black, ſcarlet and crimſon worſted thickſets,
London and Briſtol ſhalloons, tammies, durants, and Callamancoes of all colours and prizes,
Blue, green and cloth colour'd half thicks,
Scarlet, crimſon, pink, red & green baizes, of a yard and two yards wide, and flannels,
Stript and plain Manſkins of all prizes, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs & dowlaſs, blankets of all ſorts,
Mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, Mens yarn ſtockings
Single and double cotton caps, Kilmarnock caps,
Scarlet, crimſon and ſtript worſted caps,
Buckram and ſtay trimmings of all ſorts,
Colour'd threads of all kinds,
Beſt ſilk twiſt, Silk and hair,
Mohair and ſewing ſilks of all colours,
Beſt double wath'd buttons, ſome of the moſt new faſhion'd white & yellow common ditto
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Horn & ivory combs, penknives, raizors, ſciſſors, thimbles, ink-pots, ſhoe, knee & ſtock buckles, ſnuff boxes, ſleeve buttons, pins & needles of all ſorts, writing paper, quills, ink powder, ſealing wax and wafers.
Wide & narrow lutеſtrings very good, and which will be ſold at a very low rate,
Light & dark ground calicoes & patches, ſome very low priced, Mens ſilk caps,
Stript cotton and bengals,
Half yard and yard wide poplins and crapes,
Worſted damaſk, grogram and brollies,
Beſt cambletsdouble and twiſted both ways, low priz'd, Yard wide ſtuffs,

Green, cloth colour'd and ſtript cambleteens,
Yellow canvas, and marking ditto, with crewels and worſted of all ſhades and colours,
Engliſh and Scotch bed ticks, and Plaids,
White, figured and plain fuſtians and dimothys,
3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide garlix,
Large aſſortment of Iriſh linen all widths & prices,
A large aſſortment of Manchеſter and Scotch checks, ſome apron width,
Mens long black ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linnen & cotton handkerchiefs, ſome very large,
Knit patterns for jackets and breeches,
Silk knee ſtraps,
Long ſilk, and worſted Money purſes,

Diaper, Ruſſia linens, table cloths, clouting diaper,
All ſorts of garlix and cambrick threads, &c.

A large aſſortment of ſilver & other ribbons, low priz'd, with necklaces, earings, pendants, head flowers, breaſt flowers and ſoliteers,
Rich crimſon, green, white & black ſprig'd ſattins and ſarſnets, to be ſold near the ſterling coſt,
Leather mount, ivory ſtick, paddle-ſtick and bone ſtick fans. Childrens ditto.

A Large and freſh aſſortment of cloth colour'd Trimmings for Ladies gowns and ſacks,
Small lace and gimp of all colours,
Womens ſilk gloves & mitts, ſome extraordinary good,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted, kid & lamb gloves and mitts,
White and black, blond, trolly & bone lace and lappet lace,
Scarlet & white, blue & white, & crimſon & white lace, Plain and flowered gauze,
Pariſnet and catgut,

A large aſſortment of capuching ſilks of the above colours, ſome black as low as 30s. O. T. per yard
Pealing ſattins of various colours,
Engliſh and India black and coloured taffaties, taffaty perſians, and plain Perſians,
Wide and narrow common Perſians,
Black, white, pink, blue, and crimſon ditto,
Large and ſmall Engliſh and India romal handkerchiefs, & Barcelona handkerchiefs, by the dozen or ſingle,
Plain and flowered gauze handkerchiefs,

A large aſſortment of cambrick & lawns, ſome yard wide, and flower'd lawns,
Broad & narrow binding, Linnen & diaper tapes,
Silk, cotton and thread laces, and Silk ferrets,
A large aſſortment of callimancoes, half yard & half quarter wide, very good, at 12s. O. T. a yard.
Womens Engliſh flower'd & plain ruſſel ſhoes of ſeveral colours & very good, at a Dollar a pair,
Womens Lynn-made callimanco ſhoes at 32/6d, and ſome at 30s. O. T. a pair,
Childerns beſt made Engliſh morocco leather pumps,
Womens Engliſh everlaſting ſhoes.
Womens black & colour'd ſattin hats and bonnets.
Womens chipt hats and bonnets, &c. &c.

Likewiſe,

MACE, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allſpice, race and ground ginger, pepper, chocolate, coffee, rice, raiſins, currants,
Beſt Engliſh muſtard.
Engliſh loaf ſugar by the hundred or ſingle loaf, at 7s. O. T. by the ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

Very good loaf ſugar made here, by the hundred or ſingle loaf, at 6s. 6d. O. T. per ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ Choice Jamaica and other brown Sugars, by the barrel, hundred or ſmaller Quantity, ſome as low as 3s O. T. per ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

India China,

Neat blue and white China long Diſhes various ſizes, enamel'd Plates blue and white ditto, enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue and white ditto of various ſizes, enamel'd Cups and Saucers, burnt in ditto, with blue and white China Cups & Saucers ☜

Glaſs, Delph & Stone Ware both Flower'd & Plain, Such as Decanters, Wine-Glaſſes, Beakers, Cruits, Salt-celers, Stone Plates, Cups & Saucers, Cream-pots, Tea-pots, Bowls, Mugs, Pickle pots, &c. by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantities.

☞ Cotton Wool, very good and very cheap.
Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff,
Hard Soap.

The beſt of Poland and common Starch, by the Barrel, Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle Pound.

Choice French INDIGO,

by large or ſmall Quantities.

Excellent London BOHEA TEA,

by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, or by the ſingle Pound, half Pound, or Quarter of a Pound, cheap.

☞ The above TEA is warranted of the beſt Kind, and if it proves otherwiſe, after trying it, will be taken back and the Money returned, by the ſaid JOLLEY ALLEN. ☜

N. B. TEA and INDIGO are Articles I am never out of.

☞ My Town and Country Cuſtomers, and others, may depend upon being ſupply'd with all the above Articles the Year round, by Wholeſale or Retail, and as cheap in Porportion as thoſe which have the Prices fixed to them, as I deal for Caſh only. ☜

Oppoſite the Conduit,
Have juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*,

A large and general Aſſortment of

HARD WARE GOODS,

Which they are determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rate by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for CASH only.

ALSO,

Allum, Copperas, and Brimſtone	Felt Hatts
Piſtol Powder	Mops
London Wool Cards	Bruſhes of all ſorts
Chimney Tile	Buntins
Whips of all ſorts	Time Glaſſes from Minute to 2 Hours
Aſſortment of Necklaces	Grindſtones
Needles and Pins	Aſſortment of Coat and
Seives and Seive Bottoms	Breaſt Buttons

Beſt VELVET CORKS, &c. &c.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And ſold by the Subſcriber in Union-Street,
Price *Three Shillings*.
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County and Town Officer;

Or an Abridgment of the Laws of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, relative to *Sheriffs, Coroners*, and *Jurors of Counties*: And to all the *Town Officers* directed to be choſen by the ſaid Laws. With the *Admenſurement, Aſſizes*, &c. of ſundry Articles required by Law; the *Oaths of Officers* and *Fees of Office*: the *Duty, Power*, and *Privileges* of *Towns, Diſtricts, Pariſhes*, &c.

Together with an APPENDIX, collected from the beſt Authorities in the *Common Law*, relative to the Office of *Sheriffs, Conſtables* and *Jurors*.

By a GENTLEMAN.

J. CONDY.

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And to be had of the Subſcriber in Union-Street,
THE

Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer

to the Rev. Mr. *White's* three Letters: In which a Diſſent from the Church of *England*, is fully juſtified: And proved the genuine and juſt Conſequence of the Allegiance due to CHRIST, the only Lawgiver in the Church: Together with a Letter to a Biſhop, &c. (Price 3/9) ALSO,

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A Preſent to one lately raiſed from a dangerous Diſorder. Containing ſerious *Reflections, Reſolutions* and *Devotions*, ſuitable to that Subject. By the Author of the Anſwer to Mr. *White*.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
[*Price Eight Pence.*]
And ſold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boſton; *Sold alſo by* Bulkeley Emerſon & Daniel Baleh, *in* Newbury.

The Rev. *Aaron Hutchinſon's* Reply

to the Remarks on his SERMON preached at *Newbury-Port*, April 23, 1767, and intitled *Valour for the Truth*; conſidered. By JOHN TUCKER, Author of ſaid Remarks.

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OBSERVATIONS on ſome Paſſages

in a Sermon preached by WILLIAM WARBURTON, Lord Biſhop of GLOUCESTER, before the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts: Wherein *Our* Colonies are defended againſt his moſt injurious and abuſive Reflections.

By *ANDREW CROSWELL*,
V. D. M. in BOSTON.

The Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, being rendered inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the third Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boſton, April* 11. 1768.

THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 681.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1768.

The AMERICAN WHIG. [NUMB. V.]

Lo! swarming o'er the new discover'd World
Gay Colonies extend; the calm Retreat
Of undefeered Distress——
——Bound by social Freedom, firm they rise;
Of Britain's Empire the Support and Strength.

See Page 115 THOMSON.

NEVER had a nation such a prospect as Britain of erecting a vast and durable empire: Consider the origin of the Persians and Medes, Babylonians and Egyptians, Macedonians and Romans; hemed in on every side, and accessible to their neighbours, they could add nothing to their extent, but at the expence of a war. Every expansion depended upon conquest; situated as they were, the enlargement of the empire, was itself the cause of its fall: When the energy of the government could push its force no farther, a mortifying reflux ensued, and the victors in their turn were repelled and overwhelmed by hosts from distant countries, which their arms were unable to reach. How inexpressibly superior the advantages of Great-Britain, with the help of her American dominions! For territory, we need not quarrel with any power upon earth. This indispensible substratum of empire we are already possessed of; we have a country amply sufficient for hundreds of millions, and can spread out an inheritance from ocean to ocean, at a moderate expence of money, and without the guilty effusion of human blood.

The benefits we enjoy from our situation, our climates, and the fecundity of the soil, are numberless, and not to be recounted. No quarter of the globe can boast a prehemінence: No nation in some respects pretend to an equality: On one side accessible to the ocean for all the purposes of commerce, on neither exposed to any dangerous vicinity, and from all foreign force that can essentially disturb our repose too far removed. Never was there such a *Phœnix state*. What less than the power of the Almighty, with the start we have gained, can prevent our arrival to the highest elevation of grandeur and opulence.

Courage, then Americans! liberty, religion, and sciences are on the wing to these shores: The finger of God points out a mighty empire to your sons: The savages of the wilderness were never expelled to make room in this, the best part of the continent for idolaters and slaves. The land we possess is the gift of heaven to our fathers, and divine providence seems to have decreed it to our latest posterity.

So legible this munificent and celestial deed in the events that are passed, that we need not be discouraged by the bickerings at present subsisting, between us and our parent country. The angry cloud, raised by the rashness, and supported by the obstinacy of a man, in whom opposition and disappointment, have begot inflexible malice against the colonies, will soon be dissipated. Britain has only to learn our importance to her own interest, and this once understood, the enemies of both countries will instantly be put to silence; and America advance to felicity and glory, with redoubled rapidity and vigour.

Grant it to be fact (and sure 'tis a truth too palpable to be denied) that a *third part* of the commerce of the nation depends upon the colonies; I say, if this proposition be true, we may wind up our hopes to all the confidence of assurance, that Great-Britain will never suffer this cord to be cut, by which we are so intimately united. And this cord uncut, it requires no depth of policy to foresee, that we shall one day or other, draw every thing valuable at home (the Terra firma of those islands only expected) into the spacious bosom of the continent of America. Nor need this prospect give either of us an alarm. Happy for her, that she has an asylum prepared against the day of her calamity. Happy for us, the work is so far advanced, that there is no looking back. Thrice happy for us both, that the mother and her sons will again be collected into one house, and that in proportion to the abatement of the national glory in Europe, will be the brightness of its resurrection in America.

The day dawns in which the foundation of this mighty empire is to be laid, by the establishment of a *regular American constitution*. All that has been hitherto done, seems to be little beside the collection of materials for the construction of this glorious fabrick. 'Tis time to put them together. The transfer of the European part of the great family is so swift, and our growth so vast, that, before seven years roll over our heads, the first stones must be laid.—Peace or war; famine or plenty; poverty or affluence; in a word no circumstance, whether prosperous or adverse, can happen to our parent: nay, no conduct of hers, whether wise or imprudent, no possible temper on her part, whether kind or cross grained, will put a stop to this building. There is no contending with omnipotence, and the *predispositions* are so numerous, and so well adapted to the rise of America, that our success is indubitable; and Britain, who began the work, will not, cannot, withhold her assistance. Her assistance did I say? She will spend all that she has,—nay, she is coming, fast coming, in her own proper person, and will desert her beloved island, to complete the stupendous and lasting monument of her power. What an æra is this to America! and how loud the call to vigilance and activity! As we conduct, so will it fare with us and our children.

In some future paper I shall dilate this idea, and attempt to point to the proper objects of our attention, that are of civil concern; but the remainder of this day's lucubration, is intended to guard against the undue influence of our clergy, while we are moulding the great political mass into order.

Every eye should be open at such a season as the present. No man reveres this necessary and useful part of the community, more than I do; I don't mean, therefore, to take an occasion, with Deists and Libertines, for licentious abuse. Rancor against the blessed author of our most holy religion, is the common motive of the scurrilities uttered against the ministers of his gospel. But it is nevertheless our duty; nay, our regard to the clergy, demands the utmost attention, to the efforts they are constantly inclined to make, in favour of themselves. As a learned and speculative body, they possess *knowledge*, one of the most fruitful sources of power, and in spite of all the mortifying lessons, taught by their divine master, the leaven of pride and ambition works night and day, to acquire a dominion; which as often as they have succeeded, proved to be beyond all others relentless and intolerable.

It is storied in their own history, that when the Emperor Constantine endowed the church with lands and possessions, the voice of an angel was heard in the air crying, *Hodie venenum infunditur in ecclesiam. This day poison is poured into the church*; and bitter experience has confirmed the truth of these words, whatever we believe concerning the Being by whom they were uttered. Of this execrable potion the bishop of Rome took the first draught; and all Christendom furnishes instances of priests who long to tipple this *wine of fornication*. Our wise and pious reformers began therefore with absolutely renouncing the cup; and 'tis too, too evident, that in spite of the admonitions of prophecy, the principles of sound policy, and the experience of every age since this destructive bowl was stirred up, in which spiritual gifts and worldly benefits, are absurdly compounded together, that some of the protestant clergy are as desirous to take the intoxicating sip, as those who with the *scarlet whore*, have often got drunk, and *defiled the nations*.

To this I impute all the prayers, entreaties, conjurations, sighs, and lamentations, of a certain class of priests, for the introduction of a *spiritual Generalissimo* into this country. I am sensible that they disavow all noxious designs, and that like other sots they palliate their inordinate thirst after the insalutary dose, by pretences that seem friendly to health and consistent with sobriety and innocence. But as all attempts from an order, who abjure the roughness of violence, will be dictated by *the wisdom of the serpent*, and cunningly affect the *harmlessness of the dove*; we ought, for preventing the success of their machinations, to set a double guard upon our privileges. Of all thraldom, spiritual thraldom is the worst; and if ever any sect acquires a dominion in this country, the fires of persecution must burn with hotter vengeance *here*, than in any other part of the world; because our numerous persuasions afford the most plentiful fuel. Cowards are malicious, and the fears of the assuming denomination will never be quieted till the throne they erect is free from all danger. Which of our numerous persuasions bids fairest to lord it over the rest, I have shewn in some former papers; and for that very reason, they of all others, ought to be content with their lot. Guarantied on every side against oppression, what have Episcopalians to fear? In the distribution of power they have so immoderate a share, that the very desire to have more, is not only inconsistent with all christian moderation, but gives just grounds for suspicion that they are meditating an *offensive war*.

But conscience is pleaded—For what? that the church, says Dr. Chandler, may be better governed.—Over whom is this government to be exercised?—Not, says he, over the laity, (a sure proof this, that the government desired, is not deduced from the scriptures) but only over the clergy.—Let them behave better. This is in their own power, and if any remain incorrigible, my Lord of Landaff, and the rest of the society at home, upon proper complaint, (which every man is invited to make) will soon bring the delinquents to reason. As to the matter of ordination, the candidate's conscience is relievable by a trip to London; nor need the laiety be afflicted, if he makes any difficulty; for those must be small motions of the spirit indeed, towards the work of the ministry, which the sight of salt water will subdue.—And with respect to confirmation, since we have so long been without it, and no man is so shamelessly uncharitable, as to suppose it necessary to salvation, and that our ancestors have all perished for the want of it, the conscience bound on account of this defect, can be on no very pitiable rack of pain. Besides, what is most fatal to this plea, is, that the majority of the continent have consciences too, and by those very consciences, think themselves bound to oppose the unseasonable introduction of proud prelates into this country.—That it is a fact, that thousands have horrors at the bare prospect, the Doctor can want no proof at this day; and if the minority have such unconscionable consciences, as not to *possess their souls in patience*, till God, in his wise providence, and for the punishment of our sins, opens a wider door for these right reverend fathers, and their lay and clerical officers and attendants, they can have no christian consciences at all.

But the Doctor tells us, that our fears are groundless, and that the bishop he wants, is a *primitive bishop*.—This good master appellant, is at present a very scarce commodity; and you would yourself laugh at the wide-mouthed credulity, that can swallow such a camel. Are they wanted for patterns of imitation? The Dr. has not said such a word.—For their prayers and their sermons?—No one asserts it. But to the astonishment of all that are acquainted with the history of the church, they are said to be necessary for *protection and defence*.—Would not any stranger be led by this, to believe, that the missionaries were persecuted? And yet not a man of them all.—No, not the meanest missionary upon the continent, would exchange the society's bounty for the revenues and rank of a primitive bishop. The apostles, to begin with the first bishops, we know lived by charity, and the labor of their hands.—For three centuries after, they were maintained by private helps, and the pay of their scholars.—These were the times in which the clergy *resisted unto blood*, and by the way, the good reputation of our American clergy, is greatly owing to the necessity they are under, of living near these glorious examples. Anciently a bishop's palace was a cottage; for the fourth council of Carthage, about the year 350, laid it down as a canon or law, that the bishop should live near his

[*Turn to the last Page.*] church,

BOSTON, June 2.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

THE ADDRESS of his Majesty's Council of the Province aforesaid.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board have taken into Consideration your Excellency's Speech to both Houses at the opening of this Assembly; and are quite in Sentiment with your Excellency that a long Session in this busy Season will be very inconvenient, and therefore beg leave to assure you that we shall endeavour to avoid all Business that can well be postponed to the next Session. But whether this Session be long or short, with the greatest Ardour of Affection to the good People of this Province we wish that it might be easy and agreeable to you, and happy to them.

The Board are very sensible of your thorough Knowledge in the Dispute relative to the Boundary Line between this Province and New-York, and of the great Care and Pains your Excellency hath taken that Justice might be done this Province in the Settlement thereof; for which with great Gratitude we unanimously return you Thanks; assuring ourselves of your further Assistance in that and in every thing else for his Majesty's Service, and the best Good of this Province that your Excellency's Station and superior Abilities can afford.

As we think it necessary that an Agent or Solicitor be chosen before the Cause is brought into Judgment, we shall readily join with the Honorable House in the Choice of either.

In COUNCIL, 28th May 1768.

Ordered unanimously, That the foregoing Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, and that Benjamin Lincoln, John Erving, William Brattle, Thomas Flucker, and James Pitts, *Esquires*, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency therewith. A. OLIVER, *Secry.*

Which being presented accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I AM much obliged to you and the rest of the Council for this kind Address. The good Understanding which has always subsisted between me and the Board is so highly valued by me, that I cannot but be pleased with every Testimony of it. But I must not so flatter myself as not to reflect that your Zeal for the King's Service contributed to your favorable Estimation of the Conduct of his Substitute. I do not pretend to great Abilities, but can claim the Merit of good Intentions, and a Desire to render to this Province the best Service in my Power.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Hall, and Yesterday Capt. Jacobson, both from London in short Passages, by whom we have English Prints to the 16th of April, which contain very little News of Importance: The following Articles are taken from them, viz.

LONDON,

April 7. On Monday next his Excellency Governor Hugh Palliser will embark at Portsmouth in his Majesty's Ship the Guernsey, for Newfoundland.

April 9. It is said that the Duke of Northumberland will soon be nominated to a distinguished Post in the Administration, of an intend Resignation of a very great Man.

In Case Mr. Wilkes's Seat should be affirmed, (and but few doubt it) and he should, agreeable to the Instructions he solicits from his Constituents, move for, and carry the above Great National Point, the Name of a Patriot, now become almost contemptible, will then be realized into Glory and Respect, and that of Opposition alone despicable; and that they may, let every true Briton and Friend to his Country echo Amen!

April 11. The current Report of Saturday was, that the Hon. George Grenville, Esq; will soon be appointed one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State—that General Conway will be made Paymaster of the Forces, and Major General of the Ordnance; and the Duke of Northumberland First Lord of the Treasury.

We are informed that great Alterations will speedily be made in the Board of Ordnance.

It is said there will soon be some material Changes in his Majesty's Foreign Governments in America and the West Indies.

We hear that a popular Preacher, on his polling at Brentford, being asked, Who he was for? he replied, for his Brother Squintum, whom he hoped, would now become one of the Elect.

The last advices from Spain, we hear, are very unfavourable, and it is thought we are upon the eve of a rupture with that Court.

——— *April 9.* We hear that a Scheme is on Foot in this City, for Forty-five Gentlemen (Friends to Liberty we suppose) to subscribe Forty-five Guineas to defray the Expences of Entertainment, to which Mr. Wilkes is to be invited, to consist of Forty-five Dishes, and in order to keep within the Bounds of Moderation, no more than Forty-five Bottles of Wine is to be allowed on the Occasion.

April 13. It is said, that there will be more Petitions presented to the House of Commons next Parliament, complaining of undue Elections and Returns, than has been known since 1727.

His Majesty's Ships Seaford, Merlin, and Liverpool Frigates are sailed from Portsmouth for their Station at St. John's in Newfoundland. The Guernsey Man of War is to follow in a few Days.

April 14. By some late Advices from Holland, we are informed, that the Empress Queen has forbid her Subjects of the Austrian Netherlands to carry on any Intercourse or Trade with the Dutch; the Reason for this unexpected Procedure is not assigned.

April 15. The News Yesterday at Court was, that a certain Corsican Chief has been some Days incognito in this Metropolis, and now holds frequent Conference with several of our most distinguished Patriots.

April 16. Yesterday arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Cumberland Packet-Boat, Captain Bunster.

Yesterday the Earl of Sandwich kissed his Majesty's Hand on being appointed Joint Postmaster-General with Lord Lee Despencer, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough appointed Secretary of State for American Affairs.

An ADDRESSICLE.

MAY it please your Gumpship; for 'tis clever,
Well to secure your Love and Favour,
To speak With due Consideration,
Both of your Talk and of your Station;
And therefore till to great content,
Concur in every Sentiment:
'Twould be rank Folly, want of Reason,
Now at this very busy Season;
To think of Business, therefore mum,
'Tis best the Business to postpone:
But be our sitting long or shorter,
A Day in Week, a Month or Quarter:
We hope your Patience will,
Be likewise d, coax'd and tickled still:
The Shall be sure, with all Affection
To your supreme and wise Direction
Will seek your Ease, lest we be chidden,
And humbly do, as we are bidden.
Your Knowledge Sir! is wond'rous great,
And never will admit Debate;
Your Wisdom, Justice, Pains and Care,
Are so exceeding vast and rare,
That 'tis our Interest to submit,
To such Profundity of Wit;
And not unmindful of our Distance,
To supplicate your kind Assistance;
That our Constituents have their due,
And not be flec'd—except by you:
And as we never can o'errate
Your high and mighty Rank and State,
We never, tho' such supple Stuff,
Can flatter, crouch, or daub enough;
Our Thanks are not to be rejected,
Tho' undeserv'd and unexpected.
An Agent true is necessary,
We hope the Motion won't miscarry;
For Sires it is to fix the Line,
All will adopt the wise Design;
And be directed by your Voice,
On whom to fix their liberal Choice.

ANSWER.

I Thank you Lacqueys, your Behaviour,
Will sure ens' secure my Favour;
You're wise I see, and will be ruly,
And all my sov'reign Dictates duly;
You've pleas'd me by this Testimony,
Such Language sweetens more than Honey.
But harke'e don't you go too fast here,
I have, G-d knows an honest Master;
And whether I'm upright or no,
'Tis proper he shou'd think me so;
Therefore in future you must say
I'm studious not to disobey;
But 'tis my publick Estimation,
To act compleatly in my Station,
In every Motion 'tis expres,
I mean the fittest, wisest, best,
Tho' Conscience whispers your Disgrace,
And throws the Falsehood in your Face.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNALS *of the House of* BURGESSES *of* Virginia.

Thursday, the 7th of April, 8 Geo. III. 1768.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That an humble and dutiful petition be presented to our most Gracious Sovereign, to assure him of our most cordial and inviolable attachment to his sacred person and government.

To acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, the many great and signal benefits we have reaped from our parent kingdom under the glorious and auipicious reigns of his Majesty and his predecessors; and with all humility, to submit to his princely consideration the tenor of our whole conduct, and that of our ancestors, as the most lively evidence of our duty and affection.

To reiterate our unfeigned thanks to his Majesty for his gracious and ready assent to the repeal of the late oppressive Stamp Act, but, at the same time, in the most decent and respectful manner, to represent to him how very short an interval of peace and happiness we have enjoyed between that happy event and the enacting several late acts of the *British* Parliament equally burthensome to his Majesty's colonies in general, and, as we most humbly conceive, equally derogatory to their just rights and privileges.

To implore his fatherly protection of this and all our sister colonies, whose true and essential interests will ever incline them not only to wish, but to promote the prosperity of Great-Britain, to the utmost of their abilities.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That a memorial be prepared, to be laid before the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the British Parliament, to acknowledge the justice of Parliament in the repeal of the late oppressive Stamp Act formerly complained of, as derogatory to the rights of the people in this and the other colonies and provinces in America.

To express our due sense of the happiness and security we derive from our connection with and dependance upon Great-Britain: The pleasure we enjoy in a persuasion that our endeavours in making such suitable returns for their protection as might render the connection desireable to both, have not been unsuccessful; And our deep concern that any incident should interrupt that harmony we wish ever to subsist.

To assert with decent firmness, becoming Freemen, but at the same time with great deference to the wisdom of Parliament, the rights of the colonists, to be bound by such laws only, respecting their internal polity or taxation, as are consented to by Representatives chosen by themselves: And to represent, that we cannot but consider several late acts of the British legislature, imposing duties and taxes to be collected in the colonies as an infringement of those rights.

And to intreat their Lordships, the hereditary guardians of British Liberty, to interpose their power in procuring a repeal of those acts, and in preserving to us, his Majesty's distant subjects, the full enjoyment of all our natural and constitutional rights.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That a remonstrance on the same subject, and to the same effect, be prepared, to be laid before the Hon. House of Commons.

The said resolutions being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House, *nemine contradicente.*

Ordered, That Mr. Bland, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Archibald Cary, Mr. Blair, Mr. Dudley Digges, Mr. Page, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, and Mr. Alexander, do draw up an humble and dutiful petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the British Parliament, and a remonstrance to be laid before the Honorable House of Commons, pursuant to the said resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Captain Jones, from Barbados, informs, that there has been a great Drought at that Place; that at many of the Plantations they had put their Plants into the Ground twice, and were obliged to dig them up again, and put in others, having failed for Want of Rain.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

By Letters from London, we learn, That the Ministry, and the Nabobs, have, in general, lost all their Elections throughout England; that Sir James Lowther alone had expended no less than £. 125000, at different Elections, and with great Difficulty only carried two.

NEWPORT, May 30.

We are informed, that one married Lady and her daughter, of about Sixteen, have spun full Sixty Yards of good, fine, Linen Cloth, nearly a Yard wide, since the first of March, besides taking Care of a large Family!

The Linen Manufacture is promoted, and carried on with so much Spirit and assiduity, among the Ladies of all Ranks, that, we are assured, there is scarcely Flax enough to be had in this Town to supply the continual Consumption of that Article.

A Querist desires to be informed, by some penetrating Politician, "Whether it is not more than probable, that we should soon have much happier times among us, if the gentleman's Oeconomy or prudence were half equal to that of the ladies."

Some of the Sea or Pit-Coal lately discovered in Providence, has been exhibited in this Town, and appears to be as good as any imported from other parts; and which, it is thought, will be of great advantage to this Colony.

BOSTON, June 6.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, an Excise on Spirituous Liquors came under Consideration, and the Question being put, Whether there be a general Excise? It pass'd in Negative, 73 to 37.

His Excellency the Governor hath appointed JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; to be first Major of the Independant Company of Cadets, and WILLIAM COFFIN, jun. Esq; to be second Major of the said Company.

Sunday Morning the 29th of May, was united IN WEDLOCK AT MARBLEHEAD, COLONEL WILLIAM BOURN TO MRS. DEBORAH FREEMAM, BY THE REV. MR. FAYERWEATHER of SOUTH-KINGSTOWN: A LADY possess'd of a very genteel Fortune, and every amiable and endearing Quality to render THE MARRIAGE STATE desirable and happy.

We hear that the Congregational Ministers of this Province, at their Meeting last Week, did unitedly present their Thanks to the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, of this Town, for his just and seasonable REMARKS on the Bishop of LANDAFF's Sermon, preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel: as also for his learned and judicious REPLY to Dr. *Chandler's* Appeal to the Publick, in favor of an American Episcopate.

Yesterday Afternoon the Ship Boscawen, Capt. Howard Jacobson, arrived in Nantasket Road from London, which he left the 18th of April, and has brought over a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, Passengers, among them the Lady of Henry Hulton, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue, John Bradford, Esq; Collector of the Customs at New-Providence, and his Lady, &c.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Davis from Liverpool, and Capt. Orr from Glasgow.

Last Friday died here Mrs. ABIGAIL WALDO, Consort to Mr. JOHN WALDO, of this Town, Merchant, and only Daughter of the Hon. SAMUEL WELLS, Esq; We hear her Remains are to be interr'd To-Morrow.

Saturday last Our Most Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the III. enter'd the 31st Year of his Age. On which Occasion his Excellency's Troop of Guards, and the Regiment of Militia of this Town, with the Train of Artillery were mustered in King-Street, where they perform'd their Firings. At One o'Clock the Guns at Castle William, the Batteries in this Town, and Shipping in the Harbour, were discharged. His Majesty's Health was drank by the General Assembly, and the Day was spent in Demonstrations of Loyalty & Joy.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

THIS Day I received great Satisfaction in observing an Assiduity of the Officers of the Militia in this Town, which convinced of their Solicitude to render the Regiment respectable; yet I was much disgusted to find so many of the Inhabitants, by Law called upon to appear in Arms, absenting themselves from their Duty, and neglecting to get acquainted with that manly & too frequently useful art of War.

But nothing could give me more Pleasure than the regular Soldier-like Behaviour of the Gentlemen of the Train of Artillery; the great Expence, and unwearied Pains they must have been at, before they could have arrived to such Perfection, places them in a very agreeable Point of Light, and they are universally esteemed as a very great Military Ornament to the Town, and likewise an Honor to the Province. It is to be hoped the greatest Applause so deservedly bestowed on them, will induce others to emulate their Merit.

June 4. A SPECTATOR.

V. Sacred Senate & Councils address Ridiculed see the 1 Column of this Page.

N.B. Vide page 123. & Vid. the Repeal Act pa. 411, Vol. 1 & vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. & as molasses Act ind pa. 9 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol 1 — Billeting Act pa. 274 &c.

We hear the University of Edinburgh have conferred a Doctorate of Divinity on the Rev'd Mr. BELLAMY, of Bethlehem in Woodbury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Elsbree from R. Island. Higgins, Stocking & Corning from N. London. Summers from N. Haven. Parker from Philadelphia. Wicks & Hall from N. Carolina. Bosworth from Barbados. Harris, Gerrish & Waterman from Hispaniola.

CLEARED OUT.

Goodrich & Elin for N. London. Taylor for N. Carolina. Atwood for Annapolis-Royal. Wales for Halifax. Hall for Newfoundland. Wolcot for Louisbourg & Newfoundland. Gibson for West Indies. Gellyer for Jamaica. Deverson for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Langly for R. Island. Johnson, Higgins, Stocking and Corning for N. London. Summers for N. Haven. Parker for Philadelphia. Hooton for Maryland. Cushing for N. Carolina. Emerson for S. Carolina. Ford for Halifax. Debel for Newfoundland. Bourker for Quebec. Brown and Adams for West Indies. Smith for Greenock. Jarvis and Mickarland for London.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(*And sold by* EDES & GILL, *in* Queen-Street.)

[*Price* ONE PISTAREEN.]

A Correct Edition of

LETTERS

FROM A

FARMER

IN

PENNSYLVANIA,

TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF THE

BRITISH COLONIES.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And sold by EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen-Street*, Boston; *and by* RUSSELEY EMERSON, *in* Newbury-Port,

A Serious ADDRESS to that Part of the Congregational Church in *Newbury-Port*, which, for the present, attend the Worship of God in the Court-House. Occasioned by Two LETTERS published by the Rev. Mr. JOHN TUCKER, to make void, in Part, a SERMON preached to said Church on their solemn Fast, *June* 25, 1767. It contains also, an Account of the building of said Church and Parish into two Christian Societies. By JAMES CHANDLER, A. M. Pastor of the West Church in *Rowley*, and Author of said SERMON.

Just Imported in the Capts. *Calef* and *Hall* from LONDON,

A Great Variety of plain, figured and striped Silks, with a large Assortment of other Goods suitable for the Season, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement; all which will be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash,

By JANE EUSTIS,

At her Shop, opposite the North Side of the Town-House.

ALSO,

A Quantity of China by the Case, or smaller Quantity.

LIKEWISE,

A few Lots of Ribbons, at 10½ for One, from the Maker's printed List.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th Inst.

A House at the westerly Part of *Boston* (late the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceased) hutted and bounded as follows, viz. Southeast in the Front on Spring Street, there measuring 67 Feet, southwesterly on Land of Mr. Hugh McDaniel, there measuring 90 Feet, northwesterly on Land of Mr. Joseph Belknap, there measuring 95 Feet, and northeasterly on Land of Mr. John Tudor, there measuring 87 Feet. The Sale to be on the Premises at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

CHOICE Eight-Day Clocks of the newest Fashion, to be Sold by RICHARD CRANCH in Hanover-Street. He has also to sell, a good second-hand Gold Watch, and other Watches.

THE best Poland and common STARCH, to be Sold by JACOB WENDELL, at his Store near Fort-Hill. —The best Poland Starch he sells for *Three Pounds* lawful Money per 100wt. Extream good common Starch, superior to any common Starch imported, sold for *Forty-eight Shillings* per 100 wt.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

A House & Land in Milk-Street,

adjoining to the East-Side of *John Borland*, Esq; inquire of Edes & Gill.

At William Scott's Store,

North Side of Dock-Square, next Door to the Sign of General WOLFE, are to be sold,

Glocestershire Cheese, newly Imported,

at 3*s.* 6*d.* O. T. per Pound by the single Cheese, and cheaper by the Hundred weight. Also, Irish Linnens, check Linnens, Cottons, Forest Cloths, Plains, German Serges and Kerseys, Variety of Ribbons, &c. &c.

ALL Persons who are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Caleb Lyncoln*, late of *Glocester*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Capt. *Jacob Parsons*, of said *Glocester*, Administrator on said Estate, in order for Settlement. *Glocester, June* 1, 1768.

A Convenient Shop to be Lett, opposite the North Side of the Town-House—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

Callicoes
Penniascoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parisnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cambrick Hollands
A large assortment of Fans
Sagathees
Durovs
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns
Russia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Painted Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Muslinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Galloons
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping
Pins of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

Frederick Wm. Geyer,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from London, Bristol, *and* Liverpool,

A large and general Assortment

of English and India Piece Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; Union-Street, *Boston*.

ALSO,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Bohea Tea, chip Hats and Bonnets, Mens Butt Soles, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs per dozen, Writing and Press Paper, Snuff, best French Indigo, Carolina ditto, best made Lynn Shoes, by the Hundred Pair, dozen, or single Pair; an Assortment blue and white China, very neat Gold and Silver Knee Garters. AND,

Best G. B. Woolcards by the Hogshead, dozen, or single Pair, Gun-Powder, a large Assortment of Metal Buttons, Ivory and Horn Combs, 42, 44, 48 Inch Scythes, Snuff-boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks, a large Assortment Cuttoes; 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask, &c. &c.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which a Farm of twice-that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT

A very convenient End of a House

in Sudbury Street, with a good Shop, Yard, Garden and fine Pump of washing Water, &c. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Cellar under his House, on Dock-Square,

SELLS

CHOICE Sterling Madeira and most other Sorts of WINE, neat and genuine as imported, and fit for immediate Use, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India Rum and New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.

N. B. All Persons in the Country may be as well supplied by Letter as if present.——Cash given for Bottles.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European

Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Cambleets, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold, viz. Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Tables, Desks, half a Dozen Leather bottom Chairs, Pewter, Brass, &c. A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c. &c.

Caleb Blanchard,

Hath just Imported in the *London-Packet*, Capt. *Calef*, and the other late Ships from *ENGLAND*,

A great Variety of English and India Goods,

which will be sold at the very lowest Prices for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Union-Street, *BOSTON*.

A Great variety Chintzes and Callicoes
Pillow Fustians
Jeans
white Dimothy
Damascus
Polong Sattins of all colours
sprig'd Sattins of all colours
black and white plain and figured Gauze
black & white Parisnet
black & white Catgut
a variety of Fans
Ribbons of all sorts
silk Ferrets
Quality Bindings
Shoes & coat Bindings
Knee Garters
Cambricks and Lawns
pistol, packet & long Lawns
Mens & Womens leather and silk Gloves
Mens, Womens & Childrens worsted, cotton & thread Hose
Mens silk Hose
Variety of wax Necklaces and Solitaries
Blond Laces of all colours
white and black bone and Bolly Laces
silk Romalls
red and white, and blue & white spotted linnen Handkerchiefs
Callimancoes of all colours
chipt Hats and Bonnets
cotton Gowns
Variety of Brocades
Lutestrings, Mantuas and Ducapes of all colours
Sarsnets of all Colours
Pins of all sorts
Twist and metal Buttons
blue and white and dark strip'd cotton Holland
yellow Holland
stay Braid, Cord, Galloom and Shaping
white and coloured Thread
Snail-trimming of all colors
Womens and Childrens white and coloured silk Gloves and Mitts
Broad cloths of all colours
German Serges ditto
Sagathees Duroys
Half-thicks Everlastings
Drawboys Shalloons
Tammies Durants
Gamblets sprigg'd ditto
plain & strip't Cambleteens
yard wide & halfyard plain and sprigg'd Poplins
Worsteteens Bengals
Penniascoes black, plain and flowered Russels
Bed-ticks
3 qrs, 7-8th & yard-wide Irish Linnens
ell-wide Irish Sheeting
Dowlass
white and coloured sattin Hats and Bonnets
Hat and Cap Skeletons
Bugles
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburgs
Wilton Cloths
brown & fine Buckram
Barbers Silk and Ribbons
Shoes Clogs & Goloshoes
Breeches & Waistcoat Patterns of all colours
black silk Breeches
black Paduoy
Velvet for Capes
Ladies Velvet Collars
Russia Linnin
clouting Diaper
Napkin Diaper
Womens black Velvet
Taffities and Persians
black Alamode & Lutestring
black and coloured figur'd Modes
black Cyprus
Widows & Hatband Crape
coloured Crapes
Plaids
scarlet strip'd & green Cloth 3-qrs, 7-8th yard-wide & 6 qr Checks
Furniture Checks
shirt Buttons
Cape-Wire
Pretties
Velvet Masks
white watered Tabby
black and coloured Gauze Handkerchiefs
sewing Silks of all colours
Mohair, silk & hair & silk Twist of all colours
Book and strip't Muslin
black Cravats
Mens white Stocks
scarlet, worsted and hair Plush, Turkey Burdets
Tippets and Turbans
Letter'd Gartering
Gum Patches
black Sudbury Say
Tapes of all sorts
Womens & Childrens Stays
brocaded silk Shoes
cotton Counterpanes
scarlet and Crimson Cord
silk Stay laces
yard wide & 3-qr. Baizes of all colours
Ratteens, Beaver Coatings
Shaggs and Duffils
mill'd Flannels
Ivory and Horn Combs
Looking Glasses
Kippen's Snuff
China Bowls & pudding Dishes
Merry Andrew, K. Harry & Highland Cards
Ink-powder, Quills
Sealing-wax, Wafers
Account Books
Writing & Printing Paper
Clothiers Press Paper.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk would go into a Family to suckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO-MORROW,

Will be Sold by Public Auction, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Vendue Room opposite the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market,

CHINCES, Cotton Callicoes, Printed Linnens, Irish Linnens, Linnen and Silk Handkerchiefs, black Sattin, Lawns, Beaver Coating, Ratteens, Camblets, Tables, Desks, Pictures, Maps, a Variety of Books, &c. &c.

M. DESHON.

N. B. A handsome Brass Jack at private Sale.

Three o'Clock Afternoon—precisely.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock, Variety of European and India Goods——House Furniture—Watches—Apparel, &c.

TAKEN by Execution, and to be Sold by Public Vendue on Wednesday next, in King-Street, opposite the Sign of Admiral Vernon, 5 Barrels of Flour and 2 Barrels Pot Ash.—And at the same Time, a very good four Wheel Chaise, with Harness compleat, and a curious Thermometer. The Sale to begin precisely at XII o'Clock.

Boston, June 3, 1768. E. DUPEE, Auctioneer.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Five Whites NO Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	38 *m. after* 4	*Friday*,	50 *m. after* 7
Tuesday,	25 *m. after* 5	*Saturday*,	41 *m. aft.* 8
Wednesday,	23 *m. aft.* 6	*Lord's-day*,	34 *m. af.* 9
Thursday,	8 *m. aft.* 7		

Clock 9—7 Days, 8 Aft.

vid. pa. 133

church, in *Hospitiolo*, that is, in a *little cottage*. In the excerptions of *Egbert*, archbishop of *York*, so late as the year 750, the same canon was renewed. *Bede* tells us, that their very cathedrals were built of wattle and boards pieced together, and covered with reed.—The table of St. *Austin*, a bishop of the highest renown, as Possedonius relates, was spread with dishes and trenchers of wood, his house was mean, he seldom had any flesh to eat, and his whole service of plate consisted of half a dozen spoons.—*Spiridion* tended a flock of sheep.—St. Jerome, one of the most learned of the Fathers, tho' no Bishop, dwelt like them, *in pauperi tuguriolo, a poor little cottage*; and Ambrose, the bishop of Milan, turns the tables upon the pampered priests of the Gentiles, by boasting in his maxim, that *the poverty of the ministers of Christ was an honor to them; Gloriosa in sacerdotibus domini, paupertas.* These are the bishops some men pretend to desire. How much more credible, that instead of being a bulwark to the missionaries, unless by their prayers, such bishops as those would be a tax upon their charity, not to mention the probability that lives so *apostolically* spiritual, and abject, would render them, if not subjects of persecution, at least objects of contempt.

If by primitive bishops, they mean not such poor miserable bishops as these, it remains to give *this equivocal expression*, some determinate meaning; and till then the treaty between Doctor Chandler and the public, may doubtless remain unratified, without any impeachment of the honour and justice of North-America, which this writer has unwarily drawn into question.

We should esteem it the palladium of our liberties, if the king's judges held their commissions by the tenure of good behaviour; and to the preservation of the morals of our clergy, it is essential, that their subsistence depend upon the same honorable condition. A bishop and his officers, independent of the people!—I tremble at the thought of such a powerful spy, in a country just forming to a state of soundness and stability.—Rouse then, Americans! You have as much to fear from such a minister of the church, as you had lately from a minister of state, and whether this project is not a device of the latter, by dividing us, to favour his designs, tho' he is now in disgrace, is submitted to your wisdom, to discern and prevent.

A LETTER from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in BOSTON.

SIR,

My retired manner of life and distance from the metropolis, prevent my being seasonably apprized of the frequent metamorphoses in dress, that happen there among polite people of both sexes. I am moderately inclined to be in the fashion if it be decent and not too costly. But I have lately been much amused with the enormous size and shape of a certain thing (which I have since heard is called an ie, and is much in vogue, and) which has travelled as far into the country as where I dwell, and made solemn entry into the religious assembly (even on the Lord's Day) on the poll of a young itinerant. The good people were more than a little disturbed at so odd and unnatural a Phenomenon in the sacred atmosphere. And, I confess, tho' I am not apt to be scared at apparitions, I was myself shocked at the hideous cometary spectacle. Of which it might be said, as a celebrated parson once said (of his own venerable and terrifical wig when his parishioners were offended at it, because they were afraid the wearing of it was idolatry—to comfort them, he spake and said unto them, nay, my beloved brethren, if you were disposed to bow down unto it and serve it, you would not directly transgress the second commandment; for I assure you) it is not like to any thing either in Heaven or earth, or the waters under the earth. The terrible thing now under consideration is not indeed very likely to be worshipped by any besides the wearers of it, unless people should do it, like some barbarous nations in the world, for fear of being destroyed or tormented by the detestable object. But the terribility and fear, if they occasion no idolatry, may yet produce very great mischief. The monster may cause frights, lipothymiæ, deliriums, abortions and other untimely exonerations—to the great grief, offence and detriment of his majesty and his good subjects.

But I have not much hope of speedily reforming the novitiates who are commonly bigoted to orthodox customs and established forms, and are more curious to dress the outside than the inside of the head.

Therefore, instead of attempting now to strip them of their unwieldy factitious scalps, I shall inquire into the causes of such a remarkable alteration on the convex superficies. And then I shall take notice of the good which may accrue from it in balance with the evil that a critical observer, discerning the preponderance, may take some comfort and patiently bear the existence of a noxious monster, if the good occasioned by it should be greater than the evil.

As to the causes of the Phenomenon,—I can think of none more probable than some (one or more) of the following.

I have been sometimes ready to attribute it to the late infraction threatened to our civil rights by the famous infamous stamp-act. Some may have chosen this way to shew their resentment, which might be some excuse for the extravagance, if it did not indicate so much of the disposition of that sort of creatures which, on any affront, set up their bristles:—And if it were not beneath the character of gentlemen to suffer anger to rest in their bosoms, and to sprout up on their heads so long after the repeal most graciously granted by the very same mighty hands which formed that oppressive act.

At other times I have tho't it might result from the long absence of such a sort of head-piece, the artificial scalp, while they have been pruning and improving the natural one;—it being a well known maxim, that one extreme naturally, as in the vibration of a pendulum, begets another.

But, possibly, the true cause may be a foolish desire of imitating the pinnatistic insignificant Frenchmen. A disease this peculiar to the English or Britons,—morbus anglicus, opprobrium Britannorum;—Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, &c.

I come now to make some strictures on the utility to which the strange matter (or comet) may be converted. As it has been the practice of the legislature to impose taxes on extravagant or superfluous articles of life, it is humbly conceived the present one ought to be taken into their wise consideration. And, if I might be allowed to shew my opinion, I would advise that an additional tax of 3s. be on every poll that shall presume to burrow itself in the cavern of this machine. And to prevent all further excess in this piece of furniture, let a tax of 2s. be laid on every inch that the scull cap shall extend more than six point blank from each ear (if two ears can be found) adjacent to the inclosed skull. Let it be, however, by the same authority excepted, that the J——s of the C——d be permitted tax free to shroud their judicious heads in that grand heap of pilosity (if they never do it at any other time than) only on execution days. But no ordained minister shall be allowed on any occasion to wear it; unless for distinction sake, to signify that one has been ejected by an orthodox council of his own choosing. Neither shall any candidate be suffered to use it, except in a congregation where there are at least ten persons besides the deacons and wardens, entrenched in the same profound manner and form. And if he shall presume to use it without this condition or proviso, he shall be obnoxious to have his huge peruke shorn down to the old clever size, and shall (be deprived of a great benefit of the clergy, I mean, he shall) become incapable of the privilege of transcribing for the space of two full years.

I now proceed to consider some disadvantages arising from the said cover-skull. Besides the mischief already mentioned as threatning the people in general, the manufacturer of that mighty engine is himself liable to be a great sufferer; since he must be at the cost of a new sign, if not also of a new set of blockheads. Another disadvantage is to the poor clients at court, where the attorney hath his head so deeply environed with this pilous hedge, that they cannot whisper him in the ear, without great offence, to their nose and eyes. And still more evil will accrue to the manufacturers of hair lines, flesh brushes, &c. &c. whose trade must needs go much to decay by the prodigious expence of hair on this new invented vellus capitale, the receptacle of caput mortuum.

Sir, I desire your sentiments on the premises, and your advice whether I must indeed conform to the fashion. If I must—if I must (the tho't alarms me!)—if I must in any measure—whether I may not be tolerated to substitute, for cheapness and frugality sake a well grown Lamb's Skin with the tail on. 'Till I shall hear from you, I'll keep my hair in cue.

I remain your obsequious friend,

THOMAS STEADY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS GREENE, late of Boston, Esq; deceas'd, are ONCE MORE requested to make speedy Payment of their respective Balances to the Executors of the last Will of said Deceased, or they may depend their Accounts will be put in Suit by the First of August next, without Favor or Affection.

Blanchard & Hancock

Opposite the Condon,

Have just imported in the last Vessels from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*,

A large and general Assortment of

HARD WARE GOODS,

Which they are determined to sell at the very lowest Rate by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for CASH only,

ALSO,

Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone	Felt Hatts
Pistol Powder	Mops
London Wool Cards	Brushes of all sorts
Chimney Tile	Buntings
Whips of all Sorts	Time Glasses from ½ Minute to 1 Hours
Assortment of Necklaces	Grindstones
Needles and Pins	Assortment of Coat and
Sieves and Sieve Bottoms	Breast Buttons

Best VELVET CORKS, &c. &c.

For GLASGOW,

The GLASGOW, JOHN DUNN, Commander;

Will sail in three Weeks at farthest, two Thirds of her Cargo being already engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to said Captain on board, having at *John Hancock*, Esq's Wharff, or to *Robert Gould's* Store in Back-Street, near the Mill-Bridge, Boston.

Where may be had,

A General Assortment of English and Scotch GOODS, Delph and Stone Ware per Dozen or Cask, Kippen's Snuff per Hogshead, Dozen, or single Bottle, cheap for Cash.

IMPORTED in the London-Packet, *Capt.* Robert Calef, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold*

By Barnabas Clarke,

At his Store on Treat's *Wharf*, Boston, *near the Market, at the lowest Rates.*

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less quantity—Pepper by the Bag or ditto—Spices of all kinds—best Durham Mustard by the Box—Russia, English and Ravens Duck—Gun-powder by the Cask. *Also*, Kippen's Snuff by the cask—best French Indigo—Piemento—Ground and Race Ginger—Muscovado Sugars—Philadelphia Flour—Bar Iron—Iron Hoops for Casks—Anchors from 1 H. 2 qr. to 4 H.

William Bant,

HAS Imported in the last Vessels from *London*;

A large and general Assortment of English and India Goods, *which he will sell at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, as Cheap as can be purchased at any Shop or Store in Town.*——Amongst which is a very fine assortment of Broad Cloths, Sagathees, Duroys, Damascus, Irish Linnens, also of plain and striped Lutestrings, Paduasoys, Docapes, Taffaties, Persians, Tobines, &c.

††† ALSO, A new Manufacture for Men's Summer Waistcoats and Breeches never before Imported——It is handsome, strong, and very Cheap.

John Nazro,

Just arrived from *London*, in the Brig *Hannah*, Captain *Robert Jarvis*, who has bro't with him, and since received by the *Squirrel*, Capt. *Retch*, and now opening at his Shop (formerly improv'd by Deacon *Simpson*) a little North of Mr. *Benjamin Church's* Vendue, in Newbury-Street, *Boston*, at the very lowest Advance for Cash only,

A large Assortment of English and India Goods, viz.

BRoad cloths, german serges, sagathees, shalloons, tammies, durants, black and coloured taffaties, sattins of all colours, English and India nankeens, ¾ & ⅞ garlets, ⅞, 7/8 & 4-4 irish linnens, dowlass, callicoes, cambricks, long and clear lawn, figured muslin, gauze, parisnet and catgut, figur'd modes of all colours, womens black, cloth coloured and white silk mitts and gloves, black cravats, damascus, ginghams, silk knee garters, callimancoes of all colours, camblets, hungarians, ⅞ 7/8 4-4 & apron cotton and linnen checks, stript cotton gowns, cotton holland, holland tape, printed cottons, nuns and coloured thread, stamp'd and printed handkerchiefs, scotch ditto, gauze and taffaty ditto, an assortment of buttons and ribbons, breeches pieces of all colours, strip'd caps, shoe binding and quality, No. 4, 10 and 12 pins, womens lamb mitts and gloves, crewells, cocoa bone paddle-stick ivory and gauze fans, russia linnen, clouting diaper, mens worsted cotton and thread hose, womens worsted and cotton ditto, maids worsted ditto, youths worsted and cotton ditto, deathhead and basket buttons, silk and hair and scarf twist, silk knee garters, ferrets, gallooms, braid, cord, shaping, snail trimming and gimp, shirt buttons, London Turkey & Scotch gartering, black and coloured sattin hats, newest fashion bonnets trimed, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupe cramber and hair ditto, garnet and marquart rings, breaches, Ladies garnet ditto, paste hair pins, a beautiful assortment of earings and necklaces, coffee-mills, Dutch quills, post paper, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an Advertisement.

At the same place may be had a beautiful assortment of Crewet Frames, with Silver, Lignum Vitæ and Ivory Rose Tops.

Richd. Jennys, Junr.

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has Removed from the Store he kept in King-Street to the House lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Sweet* in Marlborough Street, opposite to the Sign of the Lamb, where he has to sell, A Variety of English and India Goods, by Wholesale & Retail, for Cash only, at as low a Rate as can be purchas'd at any Shop or Store in Boston.

WANTED immediately,

A good Driver to a Horse Team;

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE pleasantly situated in Beer-Lane, four Rooms on a Floor, good Yard, Garden, Pump, &c. inquire of *Nathaniel Barber*, at the Insurance-Office, North-End.

ON the 13th of May Instant, at Night, the Shop or Workhouse of Caleb Warren, of Ipswich, was broke open, and three Pieces of *Home-made* All-Wool Cloth, dyed, shear'd and press'd, was stollen and carried away. Said Cloth was of a dark brown Colour; one Piece was mark'd with B: E: containing about 29 Yards; another Piece was mark'd R: P: containing about 21 Yards and three Quarters:—the other mark'd B: E: containing about Seven Yards. Whoever shall apprehend the Person that stole said Cloth, so that he be bro't to Justice, and the Cloth restored, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid. *Per Caleb Warren.*

Ipswich, May 17, 1768.

N. B. If said Cloth should be offer'd to Sale, it is desired it may be stop'd.

ON Wednesday last, a Man who calls himself *Thomas Meaton*, a thick well-set Man, about 28 Years of Age, hired a darkish grey Horse of the Subscriber, with a new Saddle and Bridle, to go to Newbury-Port, and has not yet returned. Said Person was of a reddish Complection, and had remarkable large Legs. Whoever will take up said Man and Horse, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. *Solomon Wheeler.*

Kingston, in New-Hampshire, May 29, 1768.

To be LETT, and enter'd upon immediately,

ONE half of a new Wharff at the North-End of the Town, known by the Name of BALLARD'S WHARFF, which is very convenient for Landing of Wood, Lumber, &c.——Also a large second-hand Scale Beam, to be sold, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

a Judges of the Court. vid the Stamp act. pa. 53. Vol. I.